

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1914

No. 8

Why Manufacturers Should Pay the War Tax

The retailer already is weighted down with taxation. If the manufacturer does not, *the retailer must pay* the new internal revenue tax on perfumeries, toilet articles and chewing gum. Neither the attitude nor the present purchasing power of the public will permit a raise in retail prices.

"Weekly Drug Markets" will endeavor to supply the drug buyers with more complete and reliable market information than they have heretofore received. It will take some weeks to perfect our plans and make all necessary connections, but the task is not an impossible one and we have many years of experience to guide us in the undertaking.

This journal will be operated as a strictly independent market publication for the benefit of its subscribers. Their interests will have first consideration and their co-operation is requested that we may better serve them.

New Features—Two new features we are able to announce now and others will follow. The changes in "Manufacturers' Goods" which are published free for the benefit of subscribers, and the "Drug Trade Exchange" for any merchandise they wish to Buy, to Sell or to Exchange. Our *Prices Current*, too, is particularly complete, including both the Original Package and Jobbers' prices current.

Request of Subscribers—We obtain most of our information from the SELLERS, and we want to cultivate closer relations with our subscribers—the BUYERS. We want each subscriber to feel at liberty to send us his inquiries, by mail or by wire. We will, on request, cover more fully any special article or lines in which you are interested, or obtain direct quotations for you if you have no buyer here in New York, or if you want to check him up. *Let us know what you want and we will try to serve you.* Such inquiries help our reporters to get a more accurate line on the real conditions.

Consolation—There is one consolation from these war conditions—the silver lining to the cloud, as it were. Many druggists who will now be forced to study the markets in self protection, will be greatly benefitted by this experience. They will not only protect their present stocks and save in their buying, but it will make them better masters of their own business, and many of them will some day be glad that this was forced upon them.

Subscriptions—The subscription price of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is \$4.00 a year for the U. S., Cuba and Mexico; to Canada \$4.50, and to foreign countries \$5.00. Yearly subscriptions only accepted, and all payments strictly in advance. Our Special Introductory Offers in combination with our other journals are very liberal—see the Special Order Blank.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

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WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND
CHEMICALS

Weekly Market Edition of
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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for future reference. We supply a substantial
Binder which holds the copies for one year.
Price 75c. postpaid.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914

REVENUE STAMP TAX

Clearly the new internal revenue stamp tax on perfumes, toilet articles and chewing gums, should be borne by the manufacturer. The retailer who for a number of years has been struggling along with various kinds of taxes is in no position to stand this one, and the amount of the tax is not large enough to permit him to pass it on to the customer, even were he disposed to do so. While we are well aware that the expenses of manufacturers, in many cases, have been increased by advance in raw material prices, yet we are convinced that it will ultimately be good business policy for them to take this new burden on their shoulders for a year.

DURATION OF THE WAR

"The progress of the war does not point to an early termination. The idea that the effectiveness of modern weapons and the costly scale of operations would force an early peace, has been generally abandoned. The experience of the last two months indicates that the defense behind entrenchments is so much stronger than the attack, that forces of approximately equal strength can make little headway against each other. Limiting our view to the present area of most active warfare, if any army upon the defensive is able to hold its ground, the prospect is for a war to exhaustion. Exhaustion is a long way off for any of the combatants."

This is the opinion of the National City Bank, expressed in its November circular. Concerning business in the United States it says:

"Affairs in this country are moving in an orderly manner toward recovery. The banks in central cities have restored their legal reserves, money is easier, fears of a financial crisis have disappeared, the foreign trade situation is better, a pool to lend money on cotton has been agreed upon, and the new banking system is nearer to doing business. These are all important gains over the situation of two and three months ago."

USING SURPLUS STOCKS

E. F. Heffner has a paper in the current issue of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA bringing again to the front the question of the extent to which the pharmacist should endeavor to manufacture his own galenicals. The writer is firmly of the opinion that druggists should convert their accumulated, slowly moving stocks of crude drugs into fluidextracts, thus turning them into a form that can be intelligently utilized to meet present day requirements.

EXPORTS BOOMING

The air of activity along the water front of New York City and Brooklyn is convincing evidence of a remarkable increase in exports at this port. Following the recent ruling of Secretary McAdoo requesting all collectors of customs to refrain from giving publicity to the movement of vessels clearing from any port in the United States, it is impossible to obtain accurate information concerning the situation, but with many of the European belligerents placing immense orders for everything that men in warfare need, it clearly is apparent that our foreign trade is booming. Enough October figures are available to show a balance of more than \$33,000,000 in our favor. Increased naval activities and the possible addition of several nations to the European conflict have stimulated war risks, and undoubtedly there will be many obstacles to shipping in several directions. The closing of the North Sea to neutrals, excepting only a narrow lane, at first looked serious,

but in the end it may tend to make trade with the Netherlands and Scandinavia freer and safer. We will find a way to convey our goods to the countries that want to buy where it is possible for a neutral to reach them.

INTESTINAL ANTISEPSIS

What promise to be achievements in the direction of intestinal antiseptics as conspicuously successful as those of Ehrlich in the direction of systemic disinfection, are the probable results of a new method of cleansing the duodenum (upper part of the small intestine) described by J. T. A. Walker in the September issue of *American Medicine*. Mr. Walker, the co-inventor of the well known Rideal-Walker test for disinfectants, has prepared a new substance, trime-thyl-methoxy-phenol, which fulfills Assmann's requirements for an intestinal disinfectant, being strongly germicidal, relatively non-toxic, and sufficiently soluble. Used in a gelatin emulsion, with an R-W coefficient of 20 toward *B. typhosus*, and in the proportion of 5 c.c. of emulsion to 1000 c.c. of sodium sulphate solution, the disinfectant is introduced into the small intestine through a specially formed stomach tube, as devised by McDonald. In an actual experiment, the feces of the subject were collected after the ingestion of the antiseptic solution, and cultures made from several portions on glucose agar. No growths were obtained, either from dilutions or from the pure filtrate, except that a pure Gram-positive coccus was obtained in one instance, *B. coli* being absent.

The value of the new method in typhoid, cholera, dysentery, colitis, auto-intoxication, hookworm, etc., can scarcely be overestimated. The destruction of pathogenic organisms within the intestinal tract at the outset of the disease will allow the system to form the necessary quantity of antibodies for combatting it. It would seem that at last the control and conquest of these diseases are at hand.

WHY CHLORATE IS HIGH

The present high price of potassium chlorate at first hand is due to the fact that, as is the case with so many other chemicals, no for-

eign shipments are being received. The demand for the salt is very large. Enormous quantities are consumed in dye factories and other chemical works, where its strong oxidizing powers are utilized.

The basic material is purified potassium chloride, obtained from the Stassfurt deposits in Germany. The German product cannot be shipped, on account of the Governmental embargo—nor can the basic material. Domestic manufacturers have therefore been forced to buy their raw stuff from other handlers of potashes, and most of the chloride is now being obtained from fertilizer dealers. Whereas formerly the potassium chloride used contained more than 95 per cent. of KCl, manufacturers in this country are now compelled to start with fertilizer grades containing only about 85 to 88 per cent of KCl, and the strong demand and diminishing stocks have forced the price of the latter to three times that formerly paid for the higher grade article. Only a small proportion, about 1 per cent. of potassium chlorate is used in the making of fireworks.

FEDERAL BANKS

These are busy and exciting days in banking circles. Twelve days hence the new Federal System will be in operation. The organization is being effected rapidly and smoothly. Practically all of the payments on the first subscription to the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, amounting to 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of each member bank, have been paid. The total in round figures is about \$3,500,000. The Governors of the twelve banks are:

Dist. No. 1, Boston—Alfred L. Aiken; No. 2, New York—Benjamin Strong, Jr.; No. 3, Philadelphia—Charles J. Rhoads; No. 4, Cleveland—E. R. Fancher; No. 5, Richmond—George J. Seay; No. 6, Atlanta—Joseph A. McCord; No. 7, Chicago—James B. McDougal; No. 8, St. Louis—Rolla Wells; No. 9, Minneapolis—Theodore Wold; No. 10, Kansas City—Charles M. Sawyer; No. 11, Dallas—Oscar Wells; No. 12, San Francisco—Archibald Kains.

The reserves held by National banks under the present law is \$1,460,711,345. Under the Federal

Reserve Act, which reduces the reserve from 25 to 18 per cent., the total requirement will be \$995,792,269. This will release for business purposes \$464,919,076, if there are liberal rulings in the matter of cash holding and requirements of the banks. In some circumstances, however, the amount might be reduced to one-half this figure. The telegram of the Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, requiring an immediate report by certain National banks on loans recently made at rates exceeding 6 per cent. interest, created a breeze of excitement in financial circles. It is evident at the outset that cool heads will be needed in adjusting the various questions of banking policy, which are sure to arise in the establishment of the new system.

It is understood England will remove resin and turpentine from the conditional contraband list, thus relieving some of the anxieties of the naval stores pool.

The Matanzas, loaded with dyestuffs and chemicals from Rotterdam, should reach New York some time next Saturday.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is busy in an endeavor to keep our bankers from losing interest in life.

FATAL ABBREVIATION

Two strikingly similar mistakes have been made recently in handling what the writer of the prescription intended should be barium sulphate, but which resulted in the patients taking barium sulphide. In one case, the one in Baltimore, the physician wrote the words "Barium Sulph." The prescription clerk never having previously handled barium sulphate, gave the customer barium sulphide. At an official inquiry later the physician insisted that "sulph." in a prescription always meant "sulphate" and never "sulphide." In this contention the physician plainly is in error. All authorities agree that the abbreviation "sulph." should be avoided in writing prescriptions. As an example one states: "A list of abbreviations which should be avoided in writing prescriptions follows: Sulph.—sulphate, sulphide, sulphite, sulphur."

The net result of the Baltimore

accident is the introduction of a local ordinance providing either fine or imprisonment or both for physicians convicted of writing prescriptions in abbreviated terms.

In the New York case the circumstances are more involved, and only a court will be able to properly determine the responsibility.

WAR AND DRUGS

There are no very special changes to report in the position of drugs and chemicals during the past week, says the *London Pharmaceutical Journal*. The scarcity of certain articles, such as atropine, resorcin, sodium salicylate, salol, santolin, etc., continues, exceptionally high prices being now asked for atropine. It is true that offers of certain fine chemicals have been coming forward from Switzerland, but so far apparently only for limited quantities and at such prices that the offers have had little or no effect upon ruling values. Whether the United States will continue to send supplies would appear to be by no means certain in view of the fact that German exports of chemicals to the States, which were formerly very large, have been greatly reduced, if, indeed, they have not fallen off altogether, while the requirements of the United States for home consumption will, no doubt, have to be considered before continuing to send supplies to this side, even at the present so greatly enhanced prices. There appear, also, to have been tentative offers coming to hand from Holland and Scandinavia to this country, but as in many cases they are palpably offers of chemicals of German manufacture, freshly exported from Germany, it would mean incurring a serious risk to entertain such offers, while there would also be the question whether the importation of such chemicals from Holland, etc., would not be vetoed by the authorities here. What tends further to embarrass our markets for fine chemicals is the receipt of large orders and inquiries which have been coming in from the French, Russian, and Servian Governments, to which countries it is not very difficult to obtain permits to export even such drugs and chemicals the exportation of which from this country is actually prohibited. In some cases it is understood that these inquiries are for such enormous quantities that there is little possibility of their being executed in full. Inquiries are also coming in from private buyers in Russia for chemicals, drugs, etc., formerly wholly supplied by Germany and it looks as if a large business will be possible after the war in that the animosity in Russia against everything German appears to be almost as great as the animosity which our late "friends" the Germans are stated to entertain towards the British.

CHINA AND OPIUM

There was no exportation of opium in 1912 or 1913 from Szechwan Province, China. The officials have taken very strong measures against the cultivation and sale of opium, with the result that very little is produced at the present time. Szechwan at one time was the greatest opium-producing province in China, and the officials and people deserve great credit for the thoroughness and determination which have characterized their efforts to rid this district of the drug.

Correspondence

Will Make Itself Necessary

NORWICH PHARMACAL CO.

NORWICH, N. Y., OCT. 29.

D. O. HAYNES & Co.,
3 Park Place,
New York.

GENTLEMEN:

Certainly you have taken a psychological moment for starting such a journal as WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is intended to be, and I fail to see how it can help but prove a great success. Certainly so long as market conditions remain as they are, and I venture to express the opinion that by the time European conditions have come to a normal state, the new weekly will have made itself so necessary in the retail drug trade of the country that it will be impossible to discontinue it.

Yours truly,

G. L. VANDERVIEW,
Adv. Mgr.

Weekly Drug Markets Is O.K.

EL PASO, TEXAS, OCT. 26.

D. O. HAYNES & Co.,
3 Park Place, New York.

GENTLEMEN:

Find enclosed check No. 1387 for \$14.50 for as follows:

One course in pharmacy for the party mentioned on application, \$10.00.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS and combination offer, \$4.00; collection on check, 15 cents.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is O.K.

Yours very truly,

H. WARD.

Subscription from Mr. Edison

FROM THE LABORATORY

OF

THOMAS A. EDISON

ORANGE, N. J., OCT. 21st, 1914.

D. O. HAYNES & Co.,
3 Park Place, New York.

GENTLEMEN:

Will you please enter my subscription for one year for WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, and send the same to me here at the Laboratory?

Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. EDISON.

PROPRIETARIES IN BRITAIN

Report of the Committee on the Sale of Medicines

The report of the select committee appointed by the British Government to consider the question of the sale of patent medicines has just been issued. The committee held 33 meetings and examined 42 witnesses. Its conclusions have been summarized by E. Haldeman Dennison, U. S. consul at Dundee, Scotland, and printed in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*.

The anomalies of the law and official practice are numerous and remarkable, according to the report. A manufacturer of dutiable preparations may export them to himself without paying British duty, but if he exports them to another person he must pay duty. He may transfer them to himself in Ireland, however, and export them thence to any person without paying

duty upon them. Again, in all cases where the name of an ailment is mentioned in connection with a medicine, the commissioners have, since 1902, required duty to be paid. Where no ailment but only the organ of the body which is the seat of the ailment is mentioned the medicine is not dutiable. Thus "cough mixture" is dutiable, but "chest mixture" is not; "liver tonic" is dutiable, "liver mixture" is not; "corn paint" is dutiable, "toe paint" is not; "headache powder" is dutiable, but "head powder" is not. Many powders for headache now escape duty under this decision, the name having been changed to head powder. An alleged cure for asthma fails to escape duty only because no organ of the body can be named as the particular seat of that ailment. Asthma cigarettes, however, are not regarded as a preparation to be used or applied externally or internally as a medicine or medicament, and consequently pay no duty, but smelling salts are dutiable. If the original maker of a well-known medicine for which no proprietary rights are claimed affixes a label recommending its efficacy, he must pay stamp duty, but a retail chemist may purchase it from him and affix such a label without paying duty.

Prosecutions for Fraud

Successful prosecutions for fraud in connection with the sale of secret remedies have been so few as to be negligible. At present there is no person whose duty it is to ascertain whether patent medicine manufacturers are making fraudulent claims, and when a prosecution is undertaken it is usually ineffectual for one of two reasons: Either it is impossible to prove guilty knowledge—that is, willful mis-statement—usually because the medicine is sold by persons ignorant of its composition, or the defendant is able to produce witnesses who state that the medicine has been beneficial to them.

British law is practically powerless to prevent any person from procuring any drug or making any preparation, whether potent or without any therapeutical activity whatever, so long as it does not contain a scheduled poison, from advertising it in any decent terms as a cure for any disease or ailment, recommending it by bogus testimonials and the invented opinions and facsimile signatures of fictitious physicians, or from selling it under any name he chooses.

Medicated Wines—Exhibition of Formula

Referring to medicated wines, the report states that some are claimed to be nutritive because meat extract enters into their composition. The quantity of meat extract, however, is trifling, and in any case it is not nutritive. It is also asserted that many persons acquire the drink habit by taking these wines and preparations, and the further charge is made that their drug content may lead to the drug habit.

Witnesses representing the medical profession strongly urged that every remedy sold should be compelled by law to bear a label stating its exact composition, but the committee was unable to recommend it, being of the opinion that grave hardship would be inflicted upon proprietors or, in the case of limited companies, upon shareholders.

Recommendations

In view of the increasing use of patent remedies and medicated wines, the commit-

tee recommends, inter alia: (1) That the administration of the law governing the advertisement and sale of patent, secret, and proprietary medicines and appliances be centralized under one governmental department; (2) that this administration be made part of the functions of the Ministry of Public Health when such a department is created, and that in the meanwhile it be undertaken by the Local Government Board; and (3) that a competent officer be appointed to advise the Minister at the head of the department concerned regarding the enforcement of the law.

The committee further recommends that a register of manufacturers of the articles mentioned be established, and that an exact and complete statement of the ingredients and the proportions of the same used in patent medicines, etc., be furnished, the statement to be determined by analyses made confidentially by the Government chemist; also, that a special court or commission be constituted to permit or prohibit the sale and advertisement of any given patent, secret, or proprietary remedy or appliance.

Among the other recommendations made by the committee regarding the amendment of existing laws are the following: That the stamp acts be consolidated and amended so as to remove the numerous existing anomalies and unreasonable exceptions; that pure drugs sold under a deceptive name be no longer exempt from duty; that the distinction between the name of an ailment and the name of an organ, the seat of that ailment, be abandoned; that the exemption of medicines generating carbonic acid gas be omitted; and, further, that any reference in advertising matter to the Government stamp be prohibited, and that no name of a proprietor or firm be printed upon the stamp.

It is likewise recommended that fancy names for recognized drugs be subject to regulation; that it be made a breach of the law to change the composition of a remedy without informing the department of the proposed change, or to give a false trade description, and that the period of validity for a name used as a trade-mark for a drug be limited, as in the case of patents and copyrights.

In conclusion, the committee expresses the opinion that the departmental and legislative action outlined will not inflict injustice upon any patent or proprietary medicine or appliance; that it will alike by its operative and deterrent effects, afford the public efficient and urgently needed protection against injury and fraud, and that no measures of a smaller scope will be effective.

LIKE TEA AT 4 O'CLOCK

There is one concern in the local drug trade which has imported the traditional English custom of serving four o'clock tea to employees, and officials of that firm assert it is one of the best innovations it ever tried.

"I don't know exactly how we started it, but we have been serving tea for a good many years now. As a general thing along about half past three or four o'clock one becomes rather wearied and worn out, especially female employees, and we have found that a cup of tea is a wonderful bracer and stimulant for the extra hour or two of work."

London is Active

Opium Is Higher Owing to Diminishing Stocks and Reports of Trouble in Producing Districts—Urgent Demand for Bleaching Powder—Salicylates Daily Becoming Scarcer.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The market for drugs is quiet, but the demand for chemicals is more active. Bleaching powder for export is brisk, quotations being 8£ per ton for spot and 3£ 5s for forward delivery. Caffeine is 2s dearer, with contracts at 17s per pound for pure. Caustic potash, 82 per cent. is quoted at 60£ per ton, the market being practically cleared of the higher grades. Citric acid is lower, 2s 10d per pound being the prevailing quotation; citrates in sympathy have also been reduced 6d per pound. Formaldehyde, 40 per cent., is lower at 60s per cwt. Some business has been done in ipecacuanha, Matto Grosso, at 8s 2d per pound, while Cartagena fetches 6s 9d and Johore, 7s. Menthol is active at 10s 3d per pound. Opium is 1s 6d higher owing to diminishing stocks and reports of troubles in the producing districts. Turkish is quoted at 23s per pound. Quicksilver fetches 11£ per flask. Salicylates are daily becoming scarcer and quotations are advancing, 5s per pound being asked for salicylic acid, and 5s 6d for sodium salicylate. Salol is also firm at 5s. Tartaric acid is slightly easier at 1s 4d.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Business in the home trade remains quiet, but the demand for export is noticeably on the up-grade and will doubtless continue to expand now that the Government is relaxing the embargo on several products urgently required to fill Colonial and foreign indents. The formalities of customs clearance and the granting of export permits are still irksome and attended with much delay.

The chief alterations in prices this week are as follows:—

ANTIMONY continues in demand for Russia and France in connection with Government orders for prompt delivery. English Regulus costs £55.

CARBOLIC ACID again dearer at 2s 4d for 60%; crystals 39-40° C., 10½d; detached crystals 11½d and tending upwards.

CASTOR OIL English 10s lower at 25£ 10s for 1st pressing in bbls. spot and forward till Dec. Finest medicinal 50s over

the price of Firsts, tins and cases 50s over price in bbls.; Calcutta Seconds 4½d lb.

CITRIC ACID 3s lb. spot.

CLOVES firm at 8d-8½d lb. New crop now held up at Zanzibar, when shipped will relieve the market.

CREAM OF TARTAR 175s to 180s per cwt.

IPECAC is in better demand, Matto Grosso being 8s 3d, good stout root 8s 6d.

OPIMUM—Turkey druggists of fair quality is fetching 21s lb. Karahissar has been paid up to 24s in Smyrna. It is anticipated that as no sowings will be carried out this year owing to great scarcity of labor and the disturbed condition of the country—prospects are at present very unfavorable for next year's crop as in the best of cases, Spring sowings rarely make up for the failure of the autumn and winter cultivation.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is obtainable at 160s per cwt.

QUICKSILVER—After the recent advance owing to Government control small quantities only are obtainable and the market is quite nominal at £11.

SALICYLATES are in steady demand. Soda 5s lb.

TARTARIC ACID somewhat firmer again at 1s 9d lb.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In our last week's summary of the commercial outlook from here in the direction of seeking new outlets for trade in neutral markets we touched upon the deterring influences of the current abnormal rates of exchange and impaired financial conditions obtaining in foreign markets notably in Latin America where it may not be profitable at present to enter upon any aggressive plan of campaign. There is, on the other hand, ample scope for the activity of American manufacturers in the more settled markets of the United Kingdom, India and the British dominions and colonies, especially for the lighter chemicals, drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, druggists' sundries, surgical instruments, dental requisites, sanitary preparations, patent foods, perfumery, fancy soaps, oils, artists' colors, varnishes and a host of other kindred and allied products which your manufacturers are so capable of turning out, but which with some notable exceptions may have been insufficiently pushed abroad.

The "wake up England" policy is now receiving here a remarkable stimulus by the outbreak of war and the present crisis likewise affords your manufacturers a unique opportunity of capturing a share of the oversea trade hitherto carried on by the nations now engaged in hostilities. It will doubtless partly depend upon the duration of the war as to the measure of success obtainable in this new campaign. Judged by the positions taken up by the opposing armies present appearances point to the probability of the war lasting a much longer period than at first seemed likely. In any case it behooves manufacturers to be as early in the field as possible as buyers abroad are just at present confronted with the perplexing problem of discovering suitable sources of supply to substitute for those they have hitherto drawn upon and which for a year or two perhaps may be no longer open to them.

An Educational Campaign

Exceptional activity is being displayed in this direction by the Board of Trade and its Commercial Intelligence Branch in bringing the varied requirements of foreign markets to the knowledge of home manufacturers. Occasional exhibitions are to be held in which will be exposed samples, with prices and particulars attached, of the most important products hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria to the world's markets. These samples are supplied by buyers and merchants on the look out for similar goods of British make. Manufacturers are invited to attend and mutual introductions and correspondence by post will be arranged.

German trade has been largely introduced abroad by the persistent regular and seasonal visits of travelling representatives and when this is not convenient or too expensive the German Consul in the import country has proved a powerful aid in supplying accurate lists of buyers, their individual requirements and financial standing and by a marked willing activity to assist the commercial extension of the Fatherland to the utmost of his power. Those British Consuls—and we have met some—who until recent years have considered their position in the light of a sinecure and a means to social advancement are now waking up to their responsibilities and much is to be hoped for in this direction.

Price lists and catalogs should be printed in the language and currency of the country invaded and contain full terms and conditions of payment and delivery. It would seem superfluous to add that in all Latin countries metric weights and customary subdivisions should be rigorously adopted. In some countries, such as India and China, any inattention to the special popular get up of packages and the eccentricities in labels required, frequently proves fatal to the sale of the goods. Insular prejudices and want of adaptability to such requirements of foreign buyers have proved in the past important stumbling blocks in the way of British commercial progress. All this, it appears, is to be altered now.

German and Austrian Exports

As showing the extent of trade done by Germany and Austria in drugs and medicines we append a few statistics just compiled and as far as particulars are available:

GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND BRITISH EXPORTS OF MEDICINES, &c., COMPARED

Country to which Exported	Exported from	
	Germany (1912)	Austria-Hungary (1913)
British India	£22,400	£150
Canada	7,950	300
Australia	12,050	—
Norway	19,700	150
Sweden	46,200	1,900
Denmark	34,200	400
Netherlands	52,400	2,800
Belgium	50,450	2,000
France	90,500	4,950
Switzerland	62,700	3,500
Portugal	8,800	350
Spain	41,350	1,100
Italy	141,450	13,810
Roumania	16,350	10,970
Bulgaria	10,750	3,500
Servia	5,250	3,200
Greece	10,600	1,020
Russia	469,350	26,210
Turkey	26,300	2,300

Egypt	8,450	1,900
Persia	4,150	—
Dutch East Indies	7,450	250
China	7,350	500
Japan	84,600	—
Argentina	46,350	2,500
Brazil	50,100	1,400
Chile	21,900	100
Colombia	8,500	750
Peru	4,200	—
Uruguay	5,450	—
Venezuela	5,850	—
Cuba	9,450	—
Mexico	27,500	1,000
United States	272,900	13,800

Total to above markets£1,692,950 £100,810

Total to all markets£2,244,150 £191,600

Figures of imports into Australia just issued by the Australian Association of British Manufacturers for the year 1913:

Total All	Chem- icals	Coun- tries	U.S.A. Origin	German Origin
Phar. £775,131	£131,898	£102,431	£440,900	
Indus. 608,272	40,875	86,297	424,501	

Factory for Aniline Dyes

It was announced this week in various journals that it is the intention of the Board of Trade to establish a Government factory for the production of aniline dyes. This step, it appears, is a recommendation of the committee appointed by the Government to consider the best means of supplying the requirements of the dyeing industry now that German products are no longer available. We can find no confirmation of these reports. While State aid may accomplish much in fostering an industry it is to be hoped that some of our leading chemical manufacturers will show sufficient public spirited enterprise to undertake the proposition alone or years may elapse before successful results would be obtained.

With a view to the production of potash to replace the supplies no longer obtainable from Germany various suggestions are made and revived. We notice the following: Its preparation from felspar—residues of beet sugar—seawater—by the incineration of seaweed—the familiar kelp industry—by which iodine can also be obtained at the same time.

New York Markets

Strangely enough Turkey's acts on Thursday last, which were made public on Friday, caused little or no commotion in the New York market, except in the opium situation, where a mild mannered stir resulted. The Sultan's course in landing in the mix-up had been expected so surely that there was no surprise when it came to pass. And no further excitement is likely to follow if Italy appears on the battlefield.

More threatening to commerce than even the cruisers Emden and Karlsruhe, are the floating mines which apparently have been sown promiscuously in European waters. The destruction of vessels in the North Sea, off the French coast and in the English channel has caused a wailing cry to go up from the insurance underwriters, as they doubled and trebled war risks. Petitions have been made to the British Admiralty to close the North Sea to traffic.

A new list of articles of contraband of war, has glycerin displayed prominently in the front row. Glycerin was included in the first list published by Great Britain when the embargo was declared. For a time it was released on special permit, and in the last month or so, little attention had been paid to it. Reports have reached Great Britain, however, that glycerin is finding its way back to Germany and Austria, and the rules governing its shipment are expected to be lived up to sharply.

Exports continue to swell in totals, as the various orders given to American manufacturers by warring nations are filled and shipped. All Europe is buying all the foodstuffs it can get its hands on here, and besides there are enormous exports of leather goods of all kinds, horses, clothing and various drugs.

After "shopping" for some time, several of the belligerent governments have given orders for the absorbent cotton and gauze of which they are in dire need. Factories here manufacturing these articles have enough orders and inquiries to keep them in operation night and day for two years, it is estimated.

The Matanzas is now en route and the American Sun soon will be homeward bound, each laden with drugs and chemicals of German origin which are so necessary in this port. Their arrival here is expected to be a big help in the market, although the bears are already using the shipments as arguments in favor of still lower prices. About 14,000 tons of goods are due in the two boats and the market will be eased to a large extent by their arrival. Little of the goods are to fill contracts except in cases where they are worked up and manufactured here.

Consignment of German articles to agents in the United States and the selling here of these articles at the highest prices obtainable seems to have died away. For several weeks there were energetic complaints being registered throughout the trade that German manufacturers were billing goods here to dummies, or to agents with instruction to "get the market price."

Dealers in those essential oils which come from Italy and are called "Messina essences" are rubbing their hands together in anticipation of Italy being embroiled in the hostilities and thus giving them a chance to buy more than post cards for Christmas presents. Although Italian essential oils rivalled the most altitudinous German articles in the upward flight of prices in August, they have dropped leadenly to earth since. Lemon and orange oils are going down with the arrival of every shipment, and shipments are piling in thick and fast as Italy has practically no other market to take her wares. There is a huge supply of Italian essential oils on this market now.

The expected rise in price of quinine has yet to be announced, although the market has assumed an expectant attitude. Advances from Amsterdam indicate that, at the present rate of exchange, the quinine sold there averages 30 cents an ounce. But domestic manufacturers are selling at 31

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cents here. In the face of this it is believed the price is sure to be advanced by the first of the new year. With cold weather, the consumption of the salts will increase tremendously in the fighting armies in Europe and Russia. Few shipments of cinchona bark available for use are being received from South America. The local trade still looks to Java for its supply of the raw material.

Manufacturers and wholesalers have assumed a novel attitude in handling small buyers. If they wish to move a certain article, they act as though they were about half tempted not to sell at all. Invariably, it is said, the ruse works and the buyer swallows the bait. One of the idiosyncrasies of the market lies in the perversion of the law of supply and demand. As soon as it becomes noised abroad that stocks of any particular article are low, there comes an insistent call for it. Then when a perusal of the inward manifests discloses that receipts of that particular product are at hand, it is forgotten, and some other elusive commodity is sought.

The holiday on Tuesday made a serious dent in the week, as Monday naturally was slighted as a business day, many officials of the various firms not attending business on that day. And for the same reason Saturday was a quiet day. Business was light on Friday due probably indirectly to the news from Constantinople.

OPIMUM—The exact status of opium is extremely unsettled and the range of prices, like Mahomet's coffin is up in the air. Turkey's participation in the war has been expected for three months, but manufacturers and importers have been unable to profit by the warning and stock up to any large extent because of the difficulty in getting shipments out of the Sultan's domain. Soon after war was declared in Europe, the Sultan started mobilization and that practically paralyzed the moving of the opium crop. Embargoes and orders of various kinds were placed on what little of the product reached shipping ports. Methods of doing business were prescribed for the Turkish dealers and agents and, as a result of the financial situation following the upheaval of exchange rates in London, it was difficult to make payments. Later, however, much opium found its way to Greek and Italian ports and thence to England. However, with Turkey at war this is stopped abruptly, and the Persian crop also will seek in vain for an outlet. This will leave the world dependent entirely on the British production in India, of which a large amount already has been lost through the sinking of a score of steamships in the Indian ocean by the German cruiser Emden. An enormous stock of opium, all three varieties, from Turkey, Persia and India, has been deposited in London, and is there now available. It is feared on this market however, that Great Britain must become increasingly careful in her allotments to this country, as the drain on the opiate continues following its increasing consumption in the Red Cross of the Allied armies. So far the United States has received lots from London's reserve. For instance, to the end of September nearly 8,000 pounds, valued at \$37,000, had been received in this country as against 3,500 pounds valued at \$10,000 at the same time last year. And yet up to October 1, only 1,203 cases had arrived in Smyrna from the producing points in the interior, as against 3,136 cases to a similar date last year.

With all troops mobilized and the reserves called to colors, it is believed next year's crop will amount to next to nothing. It had not been sown at last authentic reports received from Turkey.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the gum was sold as low as \$8 in a few cases, and all that was wanted could be obtained at \$8.25 and \$8.50. And this despite the fact that \$9 was the lowest price that was quoted anywhere it was likely to be made public. There is a marked shortage of the powdered variety of opium and as a result it advanced to the same price as granular opium in the latter part of last week. For a time none was to be had, but as there was plenty of gum and granular the shortage was not serious. It was asserted that inquiries and demand for opium in the forenoon of Friday, following news of Turkey's bombardment of Russian ports and ships sent the price from its \$8 level up to well above \$9 again, but for most of the day the opium was withdrawn from the market and no orders actually were accepted by several of the leading handlers of the gum.

MORPHINE—One large German manufacturer of morphine has advanced the price from \$5.30 to \$5.50 in 50 oz. lots, one delivery, and it is believed that others, even domestic makers, soon will follow suit. The expected rise in this derivative of opium has been expected for some time. The domestic trade in morphine continues light, but demand and inquiry for export grow stronger daily.

CODEINE—Prices are firmer, unchanged at \$7 for the alkaloid and nitrate forms. Until the last few days concessions were obtainable in many quarters, but the situation has been strengthened following Turkey's attitude.

QUININE—There will be another auction of druggists' quality bark in Amsterdam tomorrow and it is expected that an average of 6.5 Dutch cents a unit of bark will be realized today in Amsterdam when European salts makers will bid on the bark. The quinine salts will be sold at auction next on Nov. 13. The price of 31 cents in 100 oz. tins is expected to be increased at one or another of these sales, as recently the salts have commanded 30 cents in Amsterdam. Exports are expected in the near future as the inquiry for American salts is growing almost daily from foreign governments. Great Britain has commandeered a factory and is using it for the exclusive use of the war department.

GLYCERIN—The glycerin market stiffened perceptibly on receipt of news that this article has been placed on the contraband list by Great Britain and that hereafter its shipment would be prohibited except by special permission. Domestic distillers are holding their C. P. at 24c. in drums and 25c in cans, and give indication that these prices may advance half a cent. Second hands are holding at the same prices. Dynamite is held at a minimum of 21½¢ and crude grades are held at 14½¢ and 15½¢ @16½¢ naked, respectively. The amount of foreign crude material now on hand here, is negligible and with supply shut off, soon will be exhausted.

FUSIL OIL—Domestic goods command \$1.75@2 for the crude oil, \$2.75 for refined oil, and \$2.65 for amylacetate. Refiners have raised quotations following the announced scarcity of stocks. Domestic producers have shaded prices somewhat, however. Holders of German and Russian

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fusel oil are offering their wares at prices below the domestic price, but this has little influence on the market, buyers apparently realizing the futility of expecting shipments from either of those countries, at least within any reasonably short period of time. Fusel oil is the chief commodity which shows an advance this week.

MENTHOL—Another drop in prices is recorded in menthol, \$2.60 in cases being quoted on spot in some quarters. Many still hold to the old price, a nickel higher. Additional stocks are on hand from Japan, there are reports that much is on the way across the Pacific, and the demand has fallen off to a marked degree, following the eased condition of the market. Broken lots are available at \$2.70.

SILVER NITRATE—31¼¢ applies as the asking price for silver nitrate in amounts of from 500@1,000 oz., 32¼¢ in amounts from 100@500 oz. and 33¼¢ in amounts under 100 oz.

ARECA NUTS—These nuts showed a slight advance, which is regarded merely as a flash in the pan, however. They now are priced at 9@10c following a temporary depleted condition of the market, coupled with a sudden revival in demand, which had been dormant for several weeks. Shipments are expected in the next week or so, and may send the price back to where it was; and, if precedent is followed, to a point below.

LYCOPodium—Weakness of holders in face of absolutely no business resulted in further concessions in the last week. From 62@65c now is the range of prices prevailing on this market.

PARADISE GRAINS—From 20@25c is the new quotation on grains of paradise following liberal receipts in the face of an apathetic demand.

CAFFEINE—Although \$6 is the established asking price in most quarters, caffeine can be obtained as low as \$5.25 and possibly \$5, following the listless trade and lackadaisical demand which has been experienced in the last two weeks.

EUCALYPTOL—Another flurry similar to that which raised prices temporarily about a month ago, has been experienced in eucalyptol again. Just now, however, there seems less likelihood of stocks being replenished and it may be that new quotations of 65@70c, an average advance of 5c may be maintained. Trade is rather dull.

BALM OF GILEAD BUDS—These buds are in such slight supply that despite the fact there is practically no market for them, they are being held stiffly, and in some quarters have been advanced at from 21¢ @22c. There is very little of this product on the market now, and holders have decided to await the chance to command higher prices.

CANTHARIDES—Arrivals of Russian and Chinese goods have eased back the market which last week reflected some stiffness from lack of supplies and now prices are at old levels, with the demand fallen away, and the chances of concessions being strong. From Hong Kong, the arrival of blistering flies and some real cantharides which came by way of Vladivostok,

sent prices down to \$2.25@2.50 for whole flies, \$2.50@2.75 for powdered, \$5@5.25 for the whole Russian article and \$5.50@ \$6 for the Russian powdered.

EPSOM SALTS—Prices are down to 2@2½¢ in bags and ¼¢ cheaper in barrels.

BURGUNDY PITCH—New quotations show that burgundy pitch has advanced following recent heavy buying which cleared the shelves. From 8@9c now is the usual price, and it is being obtained, although only for stub lots as supplies are very low at this time.

COCAINE—Prices are down a dollar an ounce, because of the lack of business at old levels, and the exertions of manufacturers to move their products. In one oz. vials it is \$4.05, in ½ oz. vials \$4.10, in ¼ oz. vials \$4.15, in ⅛ oz. vials \$4.25.

COUMARIN—Asking prices now are reduced to \$4.50 following replenishment of spot stocks and consequent falling off in demand.

CARBOLIC ACID—Large arrivals of carbolic acid in the last ten days have weakened the market perceptibly and it is believed the stock is being moved at prices less than figures made public. Local operators now are offering crystals in drums at 36c. Up to 45c is being asked for 1 lb. bottles, but these can be obtained far cheaper. More phenol is to be released by Great Britain soon it is said, and if such is the case it will have much to do with equalizing prices. The jerky condition of the market is accentuated by the fact that as soon as importations arrive holders of stocks here try to dump theirs on the market. Then when supplies become short again they draw in their horns and take no advantage of clear sailing to move their goods. It is this action which is causing such confusion as exists in the market at this time.

CITRIC ACID—Domestic manufacturers now are offering crystals and powdered goods at 65c in barrels and ½¢ higher in kegs. These offers are not exclusively for regular customers but apply to all buyers. Liberal arrivals from Sicily have caused this reduction which amounts to from 4@5c and second hands have been forced to follow suit to avoid being left with large stocks on hand.

SALICYLIC ACID—The seasonable diminution of demand has resulted in great concessions being made in this acid. It now is available for as low as 65c although it ranges up to 85c, old figures, in some cases.

SHELLAC—The work of the German cruiser Emden is recalled by the increased price on shellac, T.N. being marked at 14c in bags now, and ½¢ higher in cases. Increased war risks, which are expected for Indian ocean shipping, are expected to send these prices up higher.

VANILLA BEANS—The recently increased tax on vanilla beans of \$2 in gold a kilo became effective on Nov. 1, and a strong undertone pervades the market. Local operators offer stocks of Mexican beans at \$3.75@5, according to brand, and cuts are \$3.25@3.62½. Bourbons now are held at \$3.50@3.75, and South Americans are relatively the same prices. Tahitis are in small supply, white label beans commanding \$2.15@2.25 and green label from \$2 @2.15.

FR BALSAM—Local dealers ask \$8 for Canada and 85c for Oregon balsam, but in some quarters the goods may be obtained for from \$7@7.50, and 75c respectively.

BUCKTHORN BARK—This bark is down 2c in price to a range of 20@22c in the last week following extensive receipts and limited sale.

CAMPHOR—Although domestic refiners stick to their figures at 59½c for delivery up to the first of the year, local holders of imported refined gum continue to offer attractive concessions in price in order to move stock, which has been lethargic for several weeks. The 2½ lb. slabs are offered as low as 49c in some cases and 50c is quoted freely.

ARABIC GUM—Amber sorts are down once more, this time to 14c as a minimum with 15c the outside price. White sorts command 22@25c, the old figures. It is expected gum arabic soon will feel the influence of Turkey's entry to the war, however, and that advanced prices will rule within a week or so.

ALOES—Cape aloes now are obtainable at 10@12c and Socotrine at 17@22c. Other grades are unchanged in price.

TRAGACANTH—No price changes have been noted as yet following the Turkish acts of hostility toward Russia, but there has been a stiffening in holding prices which has been evident for several days. First quality Aleppo gum is \$1.70@1.75; second, \$1.50@1.60; third, \$1@1.40, and sorts \$1.70, Turkey firsts \$1.75, seconds \$1.20 and thirds 80c.

ROSE OIL—Despite the fact that Bulgaria is shut off from shipping oil of rose, trade in this essential oil has been so quiet that the price has been reduced from \$12 to \$8.50, and it is reported that even this quotation can be shaded to \$8 on a firm offer.

LEMON OIL—Further importations have resulted in new prices being established at \$1.40@1.60.

ORANGE OIL—Arrivals of new crop goods have sent prices down again, to \$1.75 for Italian, and \$1.65 for West Indian.

BERGAMOT OIL—Quotations of \$4.50 show no change in this oil, although further shipments have been received. Demand is very weak, however.

CAMPHOR OIL—Light color, heavy gravity, Japanese camphor oil is still quoted at 15@16c, although recent heavy importations are expected to cause some concessions.

PENNYROYAL OIL—American oil still is \$1.75@1.85, but the French oil is 15c lower than it was, ranging from \$1.35@1.50.

PEPPERMINT OIL—Prices ranging from \$1.50@1.60 in tins for the American crop are the result of lack of demand from foreign countries.

ARNICA FLOWERS—These flowers are still lower, now being priced at from 15@18c with very little business even at that.

SAFFRON FLOWERS—Spanish and Valencia flowers now are down 50c to \$13.50 in some cases, and no others are asking in excess of \$14.

ACONITE—Asking figures for aconite now are from 7@10c according to quality. This is a further concession, following extremely weak demand.

BELLADONNA—Spot stocks of belladonna now are being offered at from \$1.50@2, and reports have it that even these prices can be cut deeply on firm offers. Business is dull and there are large stocks on hand at this time.

IPECAC ROOT—Cartagena roots have been advanced to a minimum of \$1.80 and in some cases to \$2. Powdered ipecac is

held also at \$2. The Rio root is not to be had at any price.

WAX—Additional receipts from Japan have not affected the market and it still is held at 12@13c, as to quality.

SODA BICARBONATE—One cent for bulk still is quoted, and 1.1c in kegs f.o.b. works.

SODA CAUSTIC—Heavy shipments of this have been recorded in the last week, notably to Japan and to South America. Contracts are quoted on the same basis as was given in the last price list.

SAL SODA—There is little call for sal soda in round lots and contracts are held at 60c in barrels and up.

SODA ASH—The market is steady and quiet, the glass, paper and soap trades buying largely, however. Contract prices are unchanged since last week.

POTASH CARBONATE—Although old prices still hold, little stock can be obtained. Calcined 80@85% is easier, with spot at from 12@15c a lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC—Small lots of domestic are being offered at 16c and imported at 20c. Only a routine movement is noted.

POTASH CHLORATE—Jobbers have reported a few scattered sales at 18c and manufacturers are offering limited quantities on contract at 15c.

SAL AMMONIAC—There has been no change in the situation.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—The import price is \$70 a ton with an inactive spot market. From \$90@100 still is asked in some quarters.

NITRIC ACID—The demand for nitric acid is more moderate than it was a week ago, and there are no features. Spot prices are being maintained however.

TARTARIC ACID—Conditions are easier in this market following additional supplies and sellers now quote 45@46c a lb. Cream of tartar is 32@34c a lb.

ACETIC ACID—Higher prices on acetate of lime is expected to send this acid up also, but so far there has been no indication of the change.

MURIATIC ACID—Prices are sustained, as the market is very firm despite a languishing demand, and little business reported in all quarters.

OXALIC ACID—Spot can be obtained at 13c a pound following recent importations. There is little call for oxalic at present, probably due to the exorbitant prices to which it was forced recently.

POTASH SHIPMENTS SOON

Belief That the Market Will Work Out Its Salvation

Potash is not a necessity in the American market except in a few instances, and cyanide of potassium is not essential here in any case. This is the consensus of opinion of authorities, who also believe the market will work out its own salvation, that shipments of the German or British manufactured article will be forthcoming, or that substitutes will be found.

In the first place, the steamship American Sun, which now is due to steam for this port and Philadelphia from Rotterdam, will have on board a good sized cargo of salts of potash and of potassium cyanide. There are more than a thousand tons of potash awaiting removal from the port of Rotterdam alone, and it is expected other American steamships will be

chartered to go after it, now that the German embargo has been lifted.

In the second place the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., of No. 100 William street, will have their enlarged plant in Perth Amboy, N. J., in operation by the middle of November, and its output of cyanide-chloride mixture and cyanide of sodium will be ample to supply the normal consumption of the United States.

Thirdly, the United States authorities have concluded arrangements with Great Britain for the release of enough cyanide to supply the Mexican gold mines using that process, and also for a material amount to be used in this country by concerns which do not use the sodium cyanide.

From second hands, cyanide of potassium is selling at the high price of 35 cents. This mark was exceeded once before in the first weeks of the war when a sale was made at 40 cents. Only small lots are obtainable even at 35 cents, although the arrival of the American Sun may change the situation. At present, however, the small supplies reaching the United States from Germany, via neutral ports already are sold, and are sent here to be delivered on contract. Both Great Britain and Germany have placed an embargo on cyanide of potassium, the former restricting all exports except to certain gold-producing colonies, South Africa especially, and the latter forbidding its shipment so that it may not fall into British hands.

However, the United States has made arrangements with both of those countries to ship certain quantities to America, Uncle Sam practically guaranteeing that these shipments would not be re-exported and would be used entirely on this side of the Atlantic, and not in Canada. Representations were made that Mexican mine operators have looked for years to the German and British producers for cyanide, and the shutting off of this supply would result in the closing down of the mines, and the consequent throwing out of employment of some forty or fifty thousand workers. It was believed that such a procedure would foment unrest among the Mexicans and be a sure cause for another outbreak of revolution.

"There is nothing to say about the cyanide of potassium situation," said Mr. Rowley, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., No. 100 William street. "There is none coming over here and none to be had, and there is no market. We are receiving fifty cases, but it must be delivered on contract, and we don't know when we will receive any more."

But William A. Hammann, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., asserted that when the addition to the Perth Amboy plant is completed and in operation, enough cyanide of sodium and the cyanide-chloride mixture will be manufactured to supply the entire country and to leave a little for export.

The cyanide of sodium has been advanced three cents to 20 cents, and contracts now are being filled. However, jobbers and second hands are realizing much more. So far old customers have been receiving small quantities about equal to what they took at this time last year. In a couple of months there will be enough to fill almost any orders, said Mr. Hammann. Many concerns have stocked up on cyanide, have been buying ever since the war

started at fancy prices in order to have a supply on hand when stocks were exhausted. The alarm of these firms was needless, he said, as all will be taken care of.

Cyanide of potassium is being sold on contract by Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. to old customers at 25 cents, and the other two cyanides are a nickel lower.

The sodium product is expected by many to supplant the potash variety entirely eventually. There have been complaints from mine owners that the domestic product is not equal to the imported, the Homestake mine in South Dakota being an instance where sodium cyanide has been tried out and discarded in favor of the old standby. However, experts point to the trial of sodium cyanide by the Guggenheim interests and their final adoption of it to replace potassium cyanide even after several of their experts had decided the domestic cyanide was inferior. It is asserted that this merely is a prejudice and that the sodium cyanide or the cyanide-chloride mixture does exactly the same work in any kind of ore.

At the offices of the German Potash Syndicate, No. 42 Broadway, Mr. Huston, secretary, asserted he believed the shipment of potash will start in earnest from Germany soon. He ascribes the lack of supplies to lack of transportation facilities in Germany.

"There is no trouble in getting potash to the United States once you get it out of Germany and into a neutral country—Holland for instance," he said. "Ordinarily the potash is shipped by river to Hamburg and Bremen and thence across the Atlantic. With those ports closed it must either be shipped entirely by rail to Rotterdam or Genoa, or else a couple of hundred miles by rail from the mines to the Rhine, then transferred to canal boats and sent down to Rotterdam. Now all those railroads are not being used to carry troops, it is true, nevertheless the equipment, the cars and the locomotives are being utilized by the government to transport troops and supplies, especially with a war on each border. From the start the Kaiser has been kept busy relieving the pressure, now on the French and again on the Russian lines. This means that enormous numbers of soldiers, of horses, of artillery, and then continually stores, commissary and ammunition must be kept on the move all the time.

"Eventually this must be straightened out. Additional rolling stock probably will be obtained, the addition of the Belgian railways equipment will help—I see it has been taken over by Germany. Then standing forces will be maintained on the Russian and French borders and we may hope to see some equipment diverted back to the various industries. And I feel sure that once Germany turns its eyes to commerce again, it will look at the potash situation first. In the first place many of the mines are owned by the government; in the second place the government derives revenue from every ton shipped; in the third place it is the one pre-eminent staple on which the world looks to Germany, and Germany therefore wishes to take care of all old customers.

"Great Britain so far has not shown a disposition to bother potash, especially when consigned to the United States, so I do not think she will hold up shipments now. Usually we ship about 7,000 tons of potash salts daily at this time of the year,

so far we have not shipped 7,000 tons in all since September 1. I understand there is a big supply in Rotterdam, however. The fertilizer is used in the United States roughly over a period extending from February to May. Purchasers here usually want October or November shipments. In the summer the rivers sometimes are too low, and then they want shipments made before the rivers freeze, otherwise there is rail haul, which increases the cost about a quarter a ton."

It is said in the trade that kelp potash, which was boomed in California recently, cannot be delivered to first hands for less than \$65 a ton. Since this is double the cost of the German potash it is not expected there will be any immediate developments. Experts have figured that the kelp is in commercial quantities off the California coast, but the problems of harvesting and then of drying the kelp have not been solved. Kelp is found directly in the Pacific ocean, often in a hundred feet of water.

A branch line of railroad is under construction to the Searles Lake, California, deposits, and it is expected that shipments of potash will be made from this section soon. However, the output will be limited for some time.

There have been no developments reported of the reputed strike of a potash mine in southeastern Spain. These reports were current several weeks ago in this market, but investigation has not disclosed the location of any deposits in commercial quantities.

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QUININE PRICE MAINTAINED

Activities of the Emden Have a Bearing on Shipments

How much longer will the price of quinine of domestic manufacture remain at 31 cents an ounce in 100 ounce tins is the question that is giving the trade some food for thought.

Just before the war clouds gathered, there was a smart advance in price, from 21 and 22 cents to 25 and 26. This was explained by the strong demand, the rather limited offerings of good Java bark, and the old reliable "high cost of living."

Right after the war clouds broke there was another jump to the present mark, which since then has been maintained firmly. The rise of a dime in price in the course of a month has not been exceeded for some time in the quinine market.

As a general thing the Dutch quinine, which is sold at auction every two weeks or so in Amsterdam, fetches about 2s 2½d, which at the present rate of exchange, equals 30 cents in American money. By the time the exchange is figured, the cost of cables and freight and cartage and other expenses, this foreign made quinine comes to about 32 cents.

Thus it will be seen that little can be shipped over here in the face of the domestic manufacturers' price of 31 cents. The American concerns obtain the Java

bark in Amsterdam and ship it here, making the salts in this country. Some South American bark—the best produced there—also is offered in Amsterdam, but the Americans evince a desire for all Java bark.

On this market second hands have been offering small odd lots of quinine at 30 cents. This is regarded as old stock, which was bought either at the 21 or 26 cent level, and the holders of which are eager to turn it over at a profit without using it.

Representatives of German manufacturers here assert they are receiving small stocks of quinine by way of neutral ports, but this is viewed with doubt by many on this market as Germany is shut off from her supply of crude bark and except for small lots that may find their way across the frontier, must rely on stocks on hand. Great Britain is doing all in her power to prevent the Germans from replenishing their supply and all trade in cinchona bark, the salts and quinine is barred.

Since the European war began several shipments of cinchona bark have been made direct from South America to this port. Previously all cinchona bark was shipped direct to Amsterdam. This bark is not as suitable as the Java product, however, and most of what has arrived from South America in the last two months has been rejected.

It is rumored here that the French government is in the market for 10,000 ounces of quinine for immediate delivery. In support of this it is reported that several brokers and manufacturers have been asked for prices on large lots.

Shippers from Indian ports are holding back because of the unchecked activities of the German cruiser Emden. Several of the ships she has sunk have carried large amounts of cinchona bark from India and from Java.

NAVAL STORES POOL FIRM

No change is reported in the naval stores situation. Pool members are sitting tight and holding supplies rather than make concessions, and independents, selling several degrees lower, are managing to garner what little trade there is.

TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association calls attention to important changes in the regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles. These changes the New York City Bureau of Explosives at 30 Vesey street, has arranged to publish and sell to the public. The circular reads: "The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued revised Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles by Freight and Express and Specifications for Shipping Containers, numbers 1 to 24 inclusive, all of which become effective October 1, 1914, and cancel the Regulations and Specifications issued January 1, 1912, effective March 31, 1912. Under the regulations all shippers of dangerous articles are required to inform themselves in regard to the requirements and to instruct their employees in relation thereto. The carriers are not required to furnish copies of the regulations and shippers will therefore be obliged to secure copies of the regulations in order that they may be informed as to the new requirements."

BRITAIN'S CONTRABAND LIST**Copper, Aluminum and Lead Are Absolute—Foodstuffs Conditional**

Here is Great Britain's revised list of contraband of war. It includes as "absolute" copper, aluminum and lead and other articles which the United States exports in large quantities. The State Department has entered a protest.

There are twenty-six groups of articles classed as absolute contraband, which Great Britain holds the right to seize if found on the seas, no matter what flag the ship is flying, and no matter whether her destination be a belligerent or a friendly port.

Absolute Contraband

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctive military character.
8. Saddle, draft and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armor plates.
12. Haematite iron ore and haematite pig iron.
13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead: pig, sheet or pipe.
18. Aluminum.
19. Ferrosilica.
20. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and air craft of all kinds and their component parts together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
24. Motor tires, rubber.
25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or war materials for use on land and sea.

Conditional Contraband

The list of conditional contraband, which means that class of products which may be seized if destined to a port of one of England's enemies, is:

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, suitable for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

8. Fuel other than mineral oil lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives, not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Sulphur.

11. Glycerin.

12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

13. Harness and saddlery.

14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet, pigskins, raw or dressed, leather, undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots.

15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

The State Department is preparing a statement of embargoes, covering shipments to Italy, Holland, Sweden and Norway for the use of American shippers.

ROCKEFELLER'S RELIEF SHIP

The Massapequa, chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation and loaded with 4,000 tons of provisions for the relief of the Belgians, cleared for Rotterdam Tuesday. The expense is announced as \$275,000. The Foundation will send to Europe a commission, headed by Wickliffe Rose, to report how, when and where aid can be most effectively rendered. Millions of dollars, if necessary, will be given for the succor of non-combatants.

UNIFORMITY OF REGULATION**U. S. Chamber of Commerce to Study Food and Drug Questions**

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, a body composed of representatives from about 600 local boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and trade associations, widely distributed throughout the United States, has taken up the study of the subject of uniform food and drug regulation. For this purpose a special committee was appointed in July, and its first meeting was held at the headquarters of the Chamber in Washington October 8. The committee is composed of Willoughby M. McCormick, of Baltimore; A. J. Porter, of Niagara Falls; John A. Green, of Cleveland; B. L. Murray, of New York, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, of New York. Mr. McCormick, the chairman, is a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the head of the firm of McCormick & Co., manufacturers of extracts and drugs and importers of spices and teas; Mr. Porter is president of the Shredded Wheat Co.; Mr. Green is secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers; Mr. Murray is chemist to Merck & Co.; and Mr. Whitmarsh is vice-president of Francis H. Leggett & Co.

The first meeting of the committee was devoted to organization and the preparation of a program for the committee's future work. The following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the chairman be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint two sub-committees to consider, respectively, the problems relating more particularly to food control and to drug control, and to report their findings to the general committee."

As a result of the above resolution, Mr. McCormick appointed Mr. Murray as chairman of the sub-committee on drug control, and Mr. Porter as chairman of the sub-committee on food control.

The following resolution commending the efforts of the Department of Agriculture tending towards co-operation and uniformity was also adopted:

"RESOLVED, That this committee hereby earnestly and heartily endorses the establishment of the bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture, particularly concerned with Federal and State co-operation in the enforcement of the Food and Drug Control Laws, thereby promoting an equal and uniform enforcement of such laws, believing that this work is distinctly in the public interest."

The position taken by the committee on the meaning of uniformity is interesting and will repay close examination. Its views are not confined to a limited horizon, but are intended to grasp the broader and wider fields. Its efforts will be confined to no organization or class of people. It hopes to cover in its endeavors the position of the wholesaler, the retailer, the consumer, the manufacturer, the official, and all others concerned in the production, handling and consumption of food and drugs. But only the broad, general questions of national character will be considered. After a lengthy discussion the committee at its meeting, by unanimous vote of all present, adopted the following regarding uniformity:

"Uniformity as the committee would define it involves the highest degree of efficiency in food and drug control which it is possible to have prevail universally and equally in every part of the nation. The Federal, State and municipal laws and their regulations would, if perfect uniformity were attainable, reach the level of full and complete efficiency—and thereby afford equal protection and a uniform standard of living for all the people. Uniformity accomplished places merit and the general public interest over local political or geographical divisions. This committee will, therefore, direct its efforts and consideration toward the accomplishment of uniformity. The committee cannot but feel impressed with the magnitude, the importance, and the seriousness of its work. It cannot but feel the need for the closest study of the subject. And again the committee cannot but feel the necessity for the fullest and most cordial co-operation between itself and the officials and all others concerned. The committee will, of necessity, act deliberately and slowly, making certain of each step, considering only the important problems of national character."

The manufacturer should pay the Stamp Tax on perfumery, toilet articles and chewing gum, and NOT throw this burden on the Retailers who have a tobacco dealer tax and other taxes of their own to pay.

FATAL BARIUM "SULPHIDE"

Striking Similarity of Mistakes Made Here and in Baltimore

A remarkable coincidence in the filling of almost identical prescriptions with the same poison and with the same fatal results occurred recently when a druggist in this city and one in Baltimore, in the same week, filled physician's orders for barium sulphate, to be used preparatory to X-ray examinations, with barium sulphide, the patient in each case dying shortly after. Both druggists claim that they have never in their experience dispensed barium sulphate. To each it seemed obvious that he was dispensing the only medicament that the prescription called for:

Sent "Barium Sulphide"

Isaac Harkavay, druggist at 216 Clinton street, filled a prescription calling for "barium sulphate, two ounces," by sending a bottle of barium sulphide, labeled as such, to the physician. The patient died and the druggist and two physicians, Dr. I. J. Hoffman and Dr. Joseph Barsky, were held in \$5,000 bail each, awaiting the coroner's inquest.

According to Mr. Harkavay's statement to a WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS representative, he had been accustomed for some time to deliver poisons upon proper order to one of the physicians, by Lizzie Goldstein, whom the druggist thought was a janitress. On the above date, this woman came to the store and presented what was really a prescription, bearing the name of Dr. I. J. Hoffman and calling for "barium sulphate, two ounces." Mr. Harkavay says that the order was almost illegible, but he had to admit that he could make out the "barium sulphate" and knew that it did not read "barium sulphide." He says that he had a bad headache at the time and was very busy putting up prescriptions. He thought the physician had made a mistake and was guided by the fact, as he says, that in his entire twelve or thirteen years' experience in the drug business, he had never sold barium sulphate. He had put up barium sulphide in the compounding of hair-removing preparations, and had only the day before used six ounces of the sulphide for this purpose. He had taken this amount from an eight-ounce bottle, bearing Merck's label, on which was stated in comparatively large letters "Barium Sulphide." Mr. Harkavay showed the WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS representative a similar bottle and anyone capable of reading English could read the label three or four feet away from their eyes.

Mr. Harkavay says he picked up the barium sulphide bottle with its approximate two ounces in it, handed it to the woman and said: "Here's the bottle; show it to the doctor." According to newspaper report the two physicians named used the sulphide, instead of the sulphate, and the patient, William Goldstein, a manufacturer, died soon after. According to the report, Mr. Goldstein had been requested to come to the physician's office without having eaten his breakfast and the sulphate was to have been used preparatory to an X-ray examination.

Abbreviation—Death

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2—George R. Jones went to the pharmacy of the Associated Drug Stores, handed the clerk, Harry Leeds, a piece of paper from Dr. Albert

H. Carroll, of the University Hospital staff, which bore the words "barium sulph." The clerk gave Mr. Jones the required amount of barium sulphide instead of barium sulphate. Mr. Jones was taken ill and died in St. Luke's Hospital on October 23. He had been suffering from stomach trouble, and went to the University Hospital where he was advised to submit to an X-ray examination. Dr. Carroll instructed him to take barium sulphate as a preparation, and gave him the paper which he presented at the pharmacy.

At the inquest, Dr. Carroll, insisted that "sulph." in a prescription always meant "sulphate" and never "sulphide." He stated further that barium sulphide and barium sulphite were unknown to standard works of materia medica as drugs to be taken internally. With this contention, S. A. Nattans, general manager of the Associated Drug Stores, took issue, maintaining that the best authorities in pharmacy, including the leading druggists of Baltimore, agreed that "sulph." as an abbreviation, might mean "sulphate," "sulphide" or "sulphite." In this he was supported by Dr. Henry P. Hynson, professor of pharmacy and dispensing at the Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland; by Dr. Charles Caspari, jr., Pure Food and Drug Commissioner of Maryland, and by others. Harry Leeds, the clerk who put up the sulphide, stated that in his 23 years' experience he had never filled a prescription for the sulphate.

The city council took immediate action, and has before it an ordinance which prohibits pharmacists from filling prescriptions written in abbreviated terms. The penalty is a fine not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment for not more than three months.

GERMANY SENDING GOODS

Shipped on Consignment to Agents in the United States.

Despite the obvious danger, German producers are shipping wares on consignment to their agents in the United States, instead of selling directly and then filling orders, as is usual. This course is followed in an effort to realize all possible advantage from the high prices now obtaining for a good many German commodities.

The risk in thus consigning goods to German branches and agents in the United States lies in the possibility of seizure by British warships.

German manufacturers and American buyers have advanced the argument to Great Britain that although articles might be made in Germany, they are bought by Americans after they arrive in Holland and are American property when they leave Rotterdam, and therefore are not liable to seizure as German goods.

Under the new arrangement of consigning goods to agents here, however, all red tape formalities and trouble attendant on the transfer of moneys, are overcome. Heretofore difficulty has been encountered in many cases in making payment, through the disarranged mode of exchange, and various moratoriums which have prevailed. Banks also have expressed a desire to sidestep business with warring nations where possible. Now, however, the goods are consigned to agents who make the sale, re-

ceive the money, turn over the goods, and then get the money back to Germany as best they may.

It is reported the Santa Anna, the steamship burned at a dock in South Brooklyn recently, had a large amount of German goods consigned to agents, on board. The Madonna and Roma are other steamships which have had such cargoes. It is said.

Rotterdam and other Dutch ports are not the only points from which these consignment goods are issuing. They also are being shipped from Italian ports and from Danish and other Scandinavian points.

It is rumored in the trade here that Great Britain is investigating reports of German goods coming across the Atlantic in neutral bottoms on consignment, and soon will voice a protest to the United States or else proceed to seize such cargoes as are expected.

BUYERS ARE CAREFUL NOW

"The market is stiffening somewhat in the last few days," said Mr. Taft, of William Taft & Son, No. 100 William street. "Buyers are still purchasing from hand to mouth, but prices are firmer than they were a week ago, and it seems things are getting tighter, through depleted stocks and supplies."

"Many big manufacturers who stocked up in August, expecting they had enough to last through the war—they believed it would be a short, decisive campaign—now find they are getting mighty short and inquiries are floating about. But they are not buying in the large quantities they did in August. They learned the lesson of exorbitant prices then and are not likely to repeat the mistake."

HIGHER PRICES COMING

"No activity is apparent in the market recently," said Mr. Mesereau, of Schiefelin & Co.

"It seems as though buyers are waiting for a chance to stock up when their purchases will not cause a repetition of the August panic which sent quotations to new high records."

"Very few articles will show a higher price this week than last although several score have depreciated in value."

"It is nothing but the apathetic demand—the lack of trading which is responsible for this condition. In reality the market is in a worse way now than it has been and daily is becoming shorter. The supplies of nearly every imported article are curtailed, and in many cases shut off entirely. But the consumption of these articles continues daily, and soon stock must be exhausted."

"Higher prices—even exorbitant prices—must come before long again but this time it will only be those whom necessity drives to buy who will pay the cost."

The manufacturer should pay the Stamp Tax on perfumery, toilet articles and chewing gum, and NOT throw this burden on the Retailers who have a tobacco dealer tax and other taxes of their own to pay.

SANDALWOOD AUCTIONS**Postponed Until Next March, But Prices Are High and Firm**

The sandalwood auctions scheduled for November 19 at Mysore, India, have been postponed until March next, according to advices from London. The European war is responsible for the deferment, the report says, and it is intimated that a further postponement may be announced if the war is raging in March as violently as it is now.

As Germany normally is a large consumer of sandalwood oil there is always strong competition from German buyers at the sales. With this factor barred out by the war, it has been felt that low prices would obtain at this time.

It was expected that about 1,100 tons would be offered on November 19. This is about one-half what was offered in last year's auction and in March it is believed very much less will be offered unless the war is over and Germany is represented.

Usually about 500 tons of sandalwood is taken by native buyers in India, the rest going to Germany, the United States, England, Holland and France. Although Germany and France have not taken any since the war started, the price is high and firm, 21@22 shillings, with little movement.

CLOSING THE NORTH SEA

The closing of the North Sea to commerce by Great Britain because of the presence of floating mines, is expected to have a widespread effect on shipping to the neutral Holland and Scandinavian ports through which Germany and Austria are believed to be getting supplies.

All merchantmen desiring to call at such ports are requested by Great Britain to go by way of the English Channel and the Straits of Dover. There the admiralty will give them sailing directions which will pass them up the coast of England to Farne Island, where efforts will be made to give them a safe route to Lindesnes Lighthouse. From this point, ships are advised to keep as near the coast as possible.

The closing of the North Sea is the first official act of Lord Fisher, first Sea Lord of the British Empire, who replaced Prince Louis of Battenburg, because the latter is German born.

GERMANY NEEDS MORPHINE

In our issue of September 5 we reported upon the scarcity of morphine and other opium alkaloids in Germany, and a warning note issued by the German Government was referred to in the C. & D., September 12, embracing an interchange of opinion between a leading chemical manufacturer and the Government representative. Reports about the matter are now getting into our daily press; thus one of the ladies who returned from Berlin last week stated to an interviewer that opium and morphine are getting short, and the doctors are told to be very careful of both.

The Times Copenhagen correspondent reported on September 24, "that morphine and camphor for medical purposes and lubricating oils are very scarce in Germany." These reports, besides emphasising the fact that *The Chemist and Druggist* has once

more been several weeks ahead of its contemporaries, also bring into relief the immense importance of morphine during war. The alkaloid is one of the most necessary drugs for the treatment of the wounded on the field. In many cases, particularly when the wounded are numerous and their removal from the field must be delayed for some hours, it is the custom of the medical officers to give them a dose of morphine. There is not time to administer a hypodermic injection, so what is done is to place upon the tongue of the wounded man a tablet of a morphine salt. This quickly eases the pain, and the soldier has a comparatively quiet and restful time until he is removed on a stretcher. The scarcity of morphine in Germany is due to the fact that opium alkaloids are among the fine chemicals in which Great Britain has the pull over the world, and it is no secret that the bulk of the German supplies are bought in this country.—*The Chemist and Druggist*, Oct. 3.

MATANZAS DUE SATURDAY**American Sun Expected to Leave Rotterdam Next Wednesday**

The Ward Line steamship Matanzas, chartered by importers of drugs and chemicals, is due in the port of New York on Saturday with a cargo of 5,000 tons. She steamed from Rotterdam on October 28 last.

The tank steamship American Sun, also chartered by drug and chemical importers of this and the Philadelphia market is reported to have arrived in Rotterdam on Tuesday from Amsterdam, where she discharged her cargo of oil. She is scheduled to steam for New York and Philadelphia on Wednesday next, with a cargo of 8,000 tons.

GAVE AWAY WRONG BOTTLES

The champion "bonehead" play of the trade is related of a certain druggist in Texas City who wrote to a New York jobber for 50 pint bottles of a certain laxative water. Now this water never had had a sale in that section, so the jobber also sent 50 sample bottles to the Texas druggist and advised him to present one to each of fifty leading physicians in the town, with the request they endorse it to patients.

Nothing more was heard of the matter for four months. Then the Texas City druggist wrote to the New York jobber asking that \$26 be returned to him. He unwittingly had given out the 50 pint bottles to physicians as samples, and had been trying vainly to sell the sample bottles when he suddenly discovered they were marked "SAMPLE," and therefore could not be sold.

Do you think the New York jobber sent the \$26 to the Texas City druggist?

WHO OWNS THE OPIUM?

There is much speculation in the market as to who is the owner of 64 cases of opium which arrived in this port on Friday last on board the steamship Cedric.

It was not consigned to any of the known importers, and all of them denied knowledge as to its ownership.

IF ITALY DECIDES TO FIGHT**Then Importers of Essential Oils Will Be Very Prosperous**

In at least one quarter in this city news of the spread of European hostilities by the entrance of Turkey into the melee (from a trade viewpoint) was greeted with cheers, and the rooting is now redoubled to see if its moral effect will send Italy into the family row which is upsetting Europe and Asia right now.

Importers of Italian essential oils are the ones who are so vitally interested, and if they can induce Italy to enter the lists they will have real occasion to give thanks on November 26 next.

First, when war gripped Europe, everything went up, essential oils of all kinds—yes, lemon and olive and all the so-called Messina essences—shot up like an elevator in a modern sky scraper. The Messina essences went up on general principle. But like the stick to the rocket they came down. And they landed with such force that when they struck they kept on going down. In fact they still are doing down, because the war automatically shut off all trade and dealings in the essential oils except in the United States. There have been plenty of neutral bottoms in Italian ports recently and as a result huge quantities have been shipped to the United States and with every arrival the price has dropped.

Now quotations are lower than ever, stock is arriving all the time, the demand never was so faint, and manufacturers and importers here are overloaded. Add to that the fact that a big percentage of consumers are overstocked anyway, having loaded up during the citric acid scare, and what chance have the importers of Messina essences.

But if Italy goes to war, then shipments will cease.

TO WORK AMERICAN PLANTS**Dr. F. W. Russe of St. Louis Says Co-operation Is Imperative**

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Dr. F. W. Russe of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, at a meeting of the St. Louis section of the American Chemical Society, when "The Effect of the War on American Chemical Industries," was discussed, said that American plants which would in part supply the chemicals now scarce because of the war would be operated if through co-operation of consumers and manufacturers, the manufacturers could be assured of the American trade until such time as the American producers could successfully compete with foreign manufacturers. "Men are afraid to launch large chemical manufactories because of uncertainty as to the length of the war," he said, "but if consumers could agree to support American producers, if contracts could be arranged, the fear of a speedy return of European competition would in part be removed."

The manufacturer should pay the Stamp Tax on perfumery, toilet articles and chewing gum, and NOT throw this burden on the Retailers who have a tobacco dealer tax and other taxes of their own to pay.

UP AGAIN GO WAR RISKS

Mines and the German Cruisers
Cause An Advance

War risks on the high seas have mounted appreciably in the last two weeks and give indications of going to prohibitive prices if the activities of the German cruisers Emden and Karlsruhe are not curtailed and if some protection against mines in neutral waters is not provided.

The persistence of the weekly reports of the German cruisers of their continued successful depredations have caused underwriters to advance insurance on the Atlantic to 6 per cent., and to 10 per cent. on shipments to Australian and other ports. Even higher quotations are given for cargoes bound to Calcutta or other ports in the Indian ocean.

Such an increase will result in a curtailment of British shipping and is expected to produce a systematic campaign on the part of the Allied navies to ferret out the Emden and the Karlsruhe, and other German warships which have given so much trouble.

But it is not only foreign warships that are causing trouble in shipping, it is the indiscriminate mining of large bodies of neutral waters. Already a certain element is clamoring for the closing of traffic of the North sea, where floating and contact mines already have claimed a huge total of losses. Reports already are received that Germany is setting adrift numbers of mines from Ostend and other ports in Belgium which she has occupied. Advice says that many of these instruments of destruction have been washed right back by the tides on the once popular bathing beaches and there have exploded, doing no harm. But many of them are sure to float into the steamship lanes and to inflict damage on neutral shipping.

HOW TO GET FREE COFFEE

"If you don't mind a little salty taste, there is a chance of grabbing a couple of million bags of coffee free," said a leading broker the other day.

"Where? Why right down in the South Atlantic ocean. The Indian Prince with 35,000 bags valued at \$800,000 was sunk there, and I am willing to lay a little wager, that the ocean for miles around is distinctly flavored with the best coffee you ever drank—with a little salty taste on the side I'll admit. Think of the chance to go down there and barrel up a big piece of the Atlantic and then come to New York and sell it in the various restaurants. I guess when you added the sugar you wouldn't get the salty taste. Just heat it and serve, that's all.

"But, seriously though, that is an enormous loss of coffee. Altogether I guess about two million dollars of coffee beans have gone to the bottom since the war started. The activities of the old liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, now a regular warship, will send the coffee market sky high unless some of the British fleet is able to catch her."

The manufacturer should pay the Stamp Tax on perfumery, toilet articles and chewing gum, and NOT throw this burden on the Retailers who have a tobacco dealer tax and other taxes of their own to pay.

Drug Imports

Following is a list of the most important shipments of drugs arriving at the port of New York during the last week:

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.		
	Pkgs.	Value
Arsenic	100	\$1,332
Acid—		
Carbolic	118	2,668
Citric	20	1,127
Oxalic	30	1,400
Other	258	25,938
Aniline Colors	222	29,535
Salt	12	1,093
Ammon. Sulph.	1,289	6,857
Argols	1,520	45,479
Albumen	143	15,517
Alizarine Asst.	10	10
Balsam Copaiba	64	1,004
Bark, Cinchona	11	4,279
Bleaching Powder ..	142	1,300
Bronze Powder		15,606
Chalk		2,530
Cantharides	20	490
Chemical Salt	49	956
Cochineal	10	759
Cocoa Butter	100	5,499
Cobalt	15	5,264
Cutch	1	880
Cubebs	25	954
Cuttlefish Bone	16	174
Dextrine	700	3,441
Dyerwood Ext.	5,810	16,444
Ergot	20	1,272
Other	1	1,930
Flowers, Saffron, Ext.	2	105
Fuller's Earth	1,400	1,291
Gelatin	187	10,263
Manufactured	6	522
Glycerin	193	34,559
Gum—		
Arabic	212	6,628
Chicle	318	19,460
Copal	1,726	21,679
Camphor	1,765	63,800
Damar	524	9,303
Divi Divi	389	375
Gambier	1,135	10,609
Kowrie	1,149	46,873
Shellac	300	5,317
Senegal	250	5,684
Traga'nth	718	17,585
Glue	460	3,940
Heroin	6	17,723
Indigo	593	92,176
Isinglass	85	5,732
Juniper Berries	100	482
Lactarine	4,283	38,170
Leaves, Rose	10	85
Senna	79	2,340
Other	240	5,140
Manganese Ore, tons ..	786	19,070
Magnesite	319	2,045
Manure Salt		15,431
Mica	14	1,776
Nut Galls	10	1,633
Oreghilla Liq.	20	660
Oxide Zinc	20	787
Oil—		
Aniline	9	1,676
Almond	1	18
Anise	20	1,799
Camphor	350	1,811
Castor	225	4,684
Citronella	27	7,260
Cocoonut	266	42,986
Creosote	10	103
Fusel	76	8,834
Haarlem	5	80
Lavender	101	986
Lemon	20	2,662
Myrbane	51	1,782
Nutmeg	25	2,737
Orange	2,078	39,806
Neroli	20	2,681
Olive	46	2,418
Palm	7,631	105,550
Rapeseed	188	16,385
Wood	372	8,420
Other Ess.	1,087	20,236
Other	36	8,819
Opium	11	570
Paint—	20	12,225
Blanc Fixe	43	327
Chrome Green	15	907
Colcothar	31	170
Drop Black	21	276
Iron Oxide	236	3,381
Ochre	603	3,386
Umber	39	196
Vermilion	5	1,155
Potass. Carbonate ..	34	2,955
Potato Starch	800	4,211
Plumbago, M lbs.	800	19,761

Quicksilver	114	3,762
Quinine	5	1,352
Roots—		
Ipecac	3	285
Jalap	52	699
Sarsaparilla	121	2,481
Other	284	4,591
Sodas—		
Caustic	25	262
Hypo. Sulph.	964	21,861
Nitrate	51,933	143,000
Sponges	48	1,176
Stearine	945	23,225
Talc	1,600	2,370
Tonca Beans	1	204
Ultramarine	36	1,190
Vanilla Beans	44	38,000
Wool Grease	100	1,235
Other Drugs		148,955

MISCELLANEOUS

Coffee, bags	25,936	318,393
Honey	171	2,488
Perfumery	116	18,858
Sugar	31,935	339,945
Tea	23,213	157,600
Wax		37,011
Total value of all imports,		\$12,948,810.

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FOR STANDARD WEIGHTS

National Movement Recommended
By Interstate Conferees

The inter-state conference on weights and measures held last week in the Mechanical Division of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, 244 West 49th street, adopted this resolution:

"That we recommend that such action be taken by weights and measures officials throughout the United States as will obtain support for any national movement having as its object the establishment of uniform regulations, specifications and tolerances on weights and measures in the United States."

Sessions were held on Friday and Saturday, Joseph Hartigan of New York City presiding. Among the delegates were: Dr. Louis A. Fischer, and Mr. Holbrook, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Chairman John Connors, of the Tolerance Committee of the National Conference on Weights and Measures; Thure A. Hanson, State Commissioner of Weights and Measures of Massachusetts; John A. Farrell, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures of New York; James F. Egan, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures of Connecticut; William L. Waldron, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures of New Jersey; John F. Sherman, Superintendent of Weights and Measures of the District of Columbia; Frederick H. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner and the Board of Examiners of the Mechanical Division of the New York City's Bureau of Weights and Measures.

After discussing the Ashbrook bill, recently introduced in the Congress, the conference passed the resolution printed above. The conference also recommended that producers and manufacturers throughout the United States interest themselves in the enactment of laws that will give legal authority to weights and measures officials and to adopt and enforce recommendations on tolerances and specifications made by the National conference on weights and measures of the United States held in Washington last May.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICE CHANGES

Supplement to the ERA PRICE LIST

A—Advanced D—Declined
N—New Items X—Dropped from List
C—Change in price, name or location.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will some one please advise us the name and address of the manufacturers of the following preparations:

Luther W. Marshall's Sulphur Sage and Quinine Hair Tonic; also a preparation called "Sarsan."

Mananol, described as a substitute for Veronal.

Who makes "King of Fire"?

Among the recent changes in proprietary goods that have been reported to us, we list the following:

Beauty Products Co., 155 No. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N—Roguet Beauty Cream .....	.35	\$2.80
N—Roguet Cold Cream .....	.60	4.80
N—Roguet Cold Cream .....	.25	2.00
N—Roguet Hair Aid .....	.50	4.00
N—Roguet Hair Aid .....	.25	2.00
N—Roguet Hair Aid .....	.50	4.00

G. A. Colgan Co., 72-74 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C—Fitzsimmon's Standard Bird Food	40 round pkgs to case, per case.	\$2.50
C—Fitzsimmon's Spanish Bird Food	2.25	
C—Fitzsimmon's Bird Gravel, 3 lb. pkg., 36 to a case, per case.....		1.00

David Laboratories, 212 5th Ave., New York. Lab. 417 Oviatton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Asepto (Liquor) .....	.50	\$4.50
Astringo (Pulvis) .....	.50	4.50
Cough Sedative (Elixir) .....	.50	4.50
Dermalo (Ungt.) .....	.35	3.00
Digesto (Elixir)	1.00	9.00
Dusting Powder .....	.50	4.50
Dyspeps (Tablet) .....	.50	4.50
Fru Ferro (Fruit Iron)	1.00	9.00
Glycerophosphates Comp.	1.00	9.00
Liniment (David's) .....	.35	3.00
Tablaxo (Tablet) .....	.25	2.25
Urisepto	1.00	9.00

H. B. Denton & Co., Not Inc., Beardstown, Ill.

Have succeeded Denton Bros. Drug Co. as manufacturers of "Trex."

Despat Chemical Co., 514 West End Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

Brooks' Skeeter Regulator.....\$0.10 doz.	.75
A—Brooks' Orig. Bromo Sa-line. ....	.75 " 12.00
N—Brooks' Black Purge.....	.25 " 6.50
N—Brooks' Black Purge.....	.10 " .80

Ergon Medicine Co., Canton, Ohio.

C—Moved from Massillon to above address.

Fitzgerald Soap Co., Collingswood, N. J.

Fitzgerald's Hair Soap15 | \$1.20 |

10c size discontinued.

Fort Wayne Drug Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A—Naftalan—Small \$6.00; medium	\$12.00
large size, per doz.	24.00

The Foster Laboratory, 138 Roseville Ave., Newark, N. J.

A—Oleoseptine	12 oz.	\$8.50
A—Oleoseptine	5 pt.	4.25
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera.....	4 oz.	5.00
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera.....	8 oz.	10.00
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera.....	16 oz.	18.00
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera ea. 5 pt.		6.50

The manufacturer should pay the Stamp Tax on perfumery, toilet articles and chewing gum, and NOT throw this burden on the Retailers who have a tobacco dealer tax and other taxes of their own to pay.

Genuine Haarlem Oil Mfg. Co., New York.
A—Capsules—per doz. 2/s \$2.25; 4/s \$4.50
8/s 9.00

Greenwich Chemical Co., 55 Greenwich Av., N. Y.

C—Moved from 108 Varick St. to above.

E. C. Hazard & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Koko-Kaks, in pkg. of 10 1 doz.	
pkgs. in display box.....	\$2.75
12 boxes per case.....	27.00
In pkgs. of 4 2½ doz. pkgs. in display box	2.25
12 boxes per case.....	27.00
In tins containing 100, 12 tins per case, per tin	2.00
¼ case, 6 tins.....	12.00
1 case, 12 tins.....	24.00

Kenyon & Thomas Co., Adams, New York.

A—Dr. Hale's Household Ointment .....	.25	\$2.00
A—Dr. Hale's Household Tea.....	.25	2.00
A—Dr. Hale's Household Pills.....	.50	4.00
N—Kentomco Vaginal Cones.....	.25	2.00
N—Kentomco Vaginal Cones.....	1.00	8.00

The Manine Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

N—Gastin, ¼ pt. bot.....	\$1.50	\$12.00
N—Bartlett's Pink Liver Pills .....	.25	2.00
N—Bartlett's Liver Pills, Mild .....	.25	1.80
N—Abstinine, complete treatment	15.00	
Retail price	30.00	

New York Drug Concern, 29 W. 15th St., New York, N. Y.

Hills Honey and Tar.....	Doz.	\$4.00
Di-Col-Q		4.00
Homenta		2.00
Homenta		4.00

Normoil Co. of N. Y., 233 72d St., Brooklyn.

N—Normoil Cold Cream (4 oz. urn) .....	.50	\$4.00
N—"Antitoxol" Cold Cream (4 oz. urn) .....	.50	4.00
N—Smokers' Cold Cream in Collap. Tubes 2 dr. @.....	.25	2.00
N—Normalized Dietetic Oil; Normoil		
4 oz. bottle.....	.50	4.00
16 oz. bottle.....	1.50	12.00

Owl Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Now manufacture Denig's Cough Balsam, Denig's Worm Syrup and other Denig's remedies formerly manufactured by Dr. Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio.		
N—Podock Pills	doz.	\$1.75
N—Owl Injection	"	6.00
N—Owl Capsules	"	7.00
X—Denig's Fly Paper.		

Virginia Pope Co., 23 W. 65th St., N. Y.

A—Ant's Eggs, 1 oz. pkg.....	gross	\$12.00
A—Mixed Seed		15.00
A—Canary Seed		18.00

W. C. Power & Co., 1536 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

A—Kreitzer's Salve .....	.10	\$9.00
A—Kreitzer's Pile Ointment.....	.25	2.25
N—Kreitzer's Gargle (new size) .....	.50	4.00
N—Kreitzer's Gargle (new size) .....	.25	2.00
N—Kreitzer's Rheumatic & Neuralgia Remedy .....	.50	4.00
N—Kreitzer's Rheumatic & Neuralgia Remedy	1.00	9.00

Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

C—Pyramid Pile Remedy (small)	doz.	\$4.25; gross \$51.00
C—Pyramid Pile Remedy (large)		6.50; " 102.00
C—Pyramid Pills	" 2.00; "	24.00
C—Pyramid Ointment	" 4.00; "	48.00

A. H. Robins Co., Richmond, Va.

A—Uralithic Salt.....	2 oz.	\$3.00
A—Uralithic Salt.....	6 oz.	6.00

A—Tablets Terpin Compound, doz. small \$2.00; medium	4.80
A—Tablets Terpin Compound, doz. large	10.20
A—Herotone Tablets.....	doz. small 2.00
A—Herotone Tablets.....	medium \$4.80; large 10.20
A—Capso-Q. Tablets.....	doz. \$7.20 34.20

George W. Scarborough, Ph. G., Pennington, N. J.

C—	Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Thomas, of Trenton, as sole owner and manufacturer of Thomas's and Sterling's Remedies.	
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C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago, Ill.

D—Arnica Tooth Soap.....	doz.	\$1.75
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DRUG EXCHANGE

Our Subscribers will find it to their advantage to use these Classified Ads for any Merchandise they wish to Buy, to Sell or to Exchange. Our Charge is only

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

Payment should be sent with your order, and Answers may come in our care if stamps are enclosed for forwarding, but you will get better replies if you sign your Name and Address.

Address WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, No. 3 Park Place, New York.

HELP WANTED

CHEMIST

(Food and Drug)

Applications for examination for this position will be received until

4 P. M. WED., NOV. 4th

Candidates must have degree of B.S. or its equivalent, or present certificate from a technical institution that they have taken a course of study to qualify them for position sought.

Examination will be in general chemistry and in chemistry of foods and drugs.

Minimum age, 21 years.

Salary \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.

Application blanks to be had only at Application Bureau, Room 1,400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of 4c stamps.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

DRUG REPORTER WANTED

Graduate in pharmacy with practical drug experience including buying, who is competent to assist on market reports for our new publication "Weekly Drug Markets."

Good chance for some bright pharmacist who is specially qualified for such work. Must be near enough to New York to call for interview, but write first with full particulars. Mention salary.

Address, Editor Weekly Drug Markets, No. 3 Park Place, New York.

OFFICE MAN—Young man with thorough office experience and knowledge of drug lines and drug trade manufacturers to assist in our price list dept. Good opening for one who is competent at such work. Write full particulars, experience and references; also mention salary.

Address, D. O. Haynes & Co., 3 Park Place, New York.

Swampland Medicine Co., Ada, Okla.

C—Name of their "Frog Pond Liver Pills" changed to "Swampland Liver Pills."

J. Tausig, 152d St. and St. Nicholas Ave., New York.

N—"Oyl-O-Yuth" \$1.00 | \$10.00 |

Dr. C. A. Voorhees, Est., Philadelphia, Pa.

A—Bumstead's Worm Syrup.....doz. \$1.85 |

White's Neuralgia Remedy, Lancaster, Ohio.

A—White's Neuralgia Remedy, doz. \$2.00 | \$4.00 |

Wittenberg Co., 306 E. 3d St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Wittenberg's Dyspepsia Tablets..... .25 | \$2.00 |

Subrosa "Perspiration Deodorizer"25 | 2.00 |

Subrosa Chocolate Cream (Cathartic)15 | 1.25 |

Wm. J. Wood, 497 W. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

C—Now manufacturer Dr. Wood's Soothing Syrup, formerly made by Wood & Son, 121 So. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.

Yale Chemical Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York.

A—Salutine (Yale).....per oz. \$1.00 |

12oz. \$8.00; 144 oz. \$96.00

Frederick H. Young & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A—Young's Victoria Cream.....doz. \$4.80 |

(trial size) 2.40 |

A—Young's Victoria Powder..... 3.35 |

A—Young's Victoria Soap..... 1.40 |

A—Young's Victoria Talcum..... 2.40 |

A—Young's Bismoline 4.80 |

Zumota Remedy Co., Springfield, Mass.

A—Zumota Mustard Ointment, doz. \$0.80 | \$2.25 | \$4.50 |

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.			BALSAMS—			Calcium Acetate, crude..100 lbs.		
Acacia, firsts	lb.	.38 — .40	Copaiba, Para	lb.	.39 — .40	Carbide	100 lbs.	1.75 — 1.85
Seconds	lb.	.30 — .35	South American	lb.	.37½ — .38	Carbonate, prec., lt. casks..lb.	.04½ — .05½	
Sorts, amber	lb.	.16 — .17	Fir, Canada	gal.	7.00 — 7.50	Heavy	lb.	.03½ — .04½
White	lb.	.25 — .27	Oregon	lb.	.75 — .85	Prepared	lb.	.03 — .04
Acetanilid	lb.	.32 — .35	Peru	lb.	1.65 — 1.70	Chloride, granulated	ton	14.80
Acetone	lb.	.13½ — .15	Tolu	lb.	.45 — .48	Hypophosphite	lb.	.77 — .79
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.25 — 1.45	Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16 — .16½	Camphor, Am., ref'd, bbls., bulk..lb.	.59½ — .60	
ACIDS—			Chloride	ton	95.00 — 100.00	Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.60
Acetic, com'l	carboys	2.05	Nitrate	lb.	.12 — .14	Squares of 4 oz.	lb.	.60½
Bbls.	ea.	1.50 — 1.65	Peroxide	lb.	.12 — .14	16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.62
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44 — 4.90	Barytes, prime white, for	ton	19.00 — 23.00	24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons lb.	.62½ — .63	
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.07½ — .08½	Domestic prime white, or	ton	17.00 — 18.00	Foreign, ref'd.	lb.	.50 — .53
Benzoic, from Gum	oz.	Nominal	domestic Southern	ton	17.00 — 18.00	Monobromated	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Synthetic	lb.	1.00 — 1.25	Floated, Western	ton	19.00 — 20.00	Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	2.30 — 2.50
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.07 — .08	Off color	ton	13.00 — 15.00	Powdered	lb.	2.55 — 2.75
Powdered	lb.	.07½ — .08	BARKS—			Russian	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.35 — .38	Angostura	lb.	.25 — .26	Powdered	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls.	gal.	.25 — .30	Bayberry	lb.	.06 — .08	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.10 — .15
Citric	lb.	.65 — .70	Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.20 — .25	Tetrachloride	lb.	.15
Gallie	lb.	.90 — 1.00	of Tree	lb.	.09½ — .10½	Cassia Fistula	lb.	.06 — .06½
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls..lb.		.03 — .03½	Buckthorn	lb.	.22 — .25	Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55 — .60
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06 — .06½	Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07½ — .08½	Chloroform	lb.	.30 — .35
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½ — .07	Cascara	lb.	.25	Cocaine, Hydrochloride, bulk.oz.	4.00 — 4.25	
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25	Siftings	lb.	.18 — .20	Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	7.00 — 7.15
Muriatic, C.P., carboys	lb.	.05½ — .07½	Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.28 — .30	Ounces	oz.	7.05 — 7.20
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.15 — 1.65	Broken	lb.	.25	Eighths	oz.	7.25 — 7.30
20 deg. carboys	ea.	1.30 — 1.65	Yellow, quills	lb.	.28 — .30	Phosphate	oz.	6.75 — 6.80
22 deg. carboys	ea.	1.45 — 1.75	Broken	lb.	.25	Sulphate	oz.	7.00 — 7.05
Nitric, C.P., carboys	lb.	.07½ — .07½	Condurango	lb.	.12 — .14	Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.30 — .32
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½ — .04½	Cotton Root	lb.	.07½ — .08	ruip	lb.	.40 — .50
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½ — .05	Cramp	lb.	.06½ — .07	Copperas	100 lbs.	.65 — .75
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½ — .05	Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06 — .07	Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13½ — .15
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½ — .05	Elm, grinding	lb.	.21 — .24	Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35 — 4.55
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.		.03½ — .04½	Select	lb.	.21 — .24	Coumarin	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04 — .04½	Lemon Peel	lb.	.10 — .12	Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.32 — .35
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½ — .04½	Mezerion	lb.	.16 — .18	Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.32 — .35
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½ — .05	Oak, red	lb.	.08 — .09	Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	1.00
Oxalic	lb.	.15 — .17	White	lb.	.03 — .05	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.22 — .26
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28 — .30	Orange Peel, bitter, Cura- cao, ¼s	lb.	.07 — .07	French	lb.	.20 — .22
Paste	lb.	.05½ — .06	Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.08 — .10	Jewelers, large	lb.	.65 — .80
Pyrogallie	lb.	2.00 — 2.10	Trieste	lb.	.10 — .10	Small	lb.	.65 — .75
Salicylic	lb.	.65 — .75	Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12½ — .13	Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10 — .12
Stearic	lb.	.09 — .13½	Northern	lb.	.12½ — .13	British Gum	lb.	.10 — .12
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05½ — .07½	Pomegranate	lb.	.12 — .13	Domestic Potato	lb.	.08 — .10
60 deg. carboys	ea.	.85 — 1.00	of Fruit	lb.	.08 — .10	Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin. lb.	.25 — .65	
66 deg. carboys	ea.	1.00 — 1.10	Quebracho	lb.	.11 — .15	Reeds	lb.	.70 — .75
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01 — .01½	Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.16 — .18	Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Oleum	lb.	.01½ — .01½	Select	lb.	.16 — .18	Argot, Russian	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Tannic, Tech. bulk	lb.	.50 — .55	Simaruba	lb.	.18 — .20	Spanish	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.76	Soap, whole	lb.	.11 — .14	Ether U. S. P.	lb.	.15 — .20
Tartaric	lb.	.45 — .47	Cut	lb.	.13½ — .14	Washed	lb.	.18 — .27
Agar Agar	lb.	.42½ — .60	Crushed	lb.	.13½ — .14	U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22 — .28
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.0 — 2.64	Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12 — .16	Eucalyptol	lb.	.65 — .68
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66 — 2.70	of Root	lb.	.12 — .16	FLOWERS—		
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.66 — 2.72	White Pine	lb.	.04 — .05	Arnica	lb.	.15 — .17
Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	.33 — .35	White Poplar	lb.	.03½ — .04	Calendula	lb.	.90 — 1.00
188 proof	gal.	.34 — .36	Wild Cherry	lb.	.07 — .08	Chamomile, German	lb.	.40 — .40
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45 — .47	Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½ — .04	Hungarian	lb.	.40 — .45
97 p.c.	gal.	.50 — .53	Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.53 — 1.55	Roman	lb.	.40 — .40
Purified	gal.	.80	St. Thomas	gal.	2.90 — 3.00	Elder	lb.	.12 — .15
Alkali, 48 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.		.67½ — .73½	BEANS—			Insect, open	lb.	.22 — .24
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.		.57½ — .62½	Calabar	lb.	.20 — .25	Closed	lb.	.32 — .34
works, basis of 48 p.c., 100 lbs.			St. Ignatius	lb.	.20 — .21	Powd. Flowers and Stems..lb.	.24 — .26	
Aloin	lb.	.95 — 1.00	Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50 — 1.60	Powd. Flowers	lb.	.26 — .40
Alum. cryst.	100 lbs.	2.50 — 2.75	Para	lb.	.85 — .90	Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.26 — .30
Lump	100 lbs.	2.75 — 3.00	Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Select	lb.	.35 — .40
Powdered	100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.50	Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50 — 4.00	Saffron, American	lb.	.38 — .43
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75 — 5.00	Valencia	lb.	14.00 — 15.00
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade.			Cuts	lb.	3.25 — 3.62	Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	gal.	.09 — .09½
100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.10 — 1.30	South American	lb.	3.50 — 3.75	Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	1.75 — 2.00
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50 — 1.75	Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	Refined	gal.	2.65 — 2.75
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., carb. lb.		.04½ — .05½	Green label	lb.	2.15 — 2.25	Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.30 — .32
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½ — .03½	Benzoil, pure white	gal.	.30 — .32	Gold	lb.	.40 — .42
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½ — .03	BERRIES—			Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).		
16 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½ — .02½	Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.47 — .50	Glucose	100 lbs.	2.15
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.10 — .11	XX	lb.	.55 — .60	Glycerine, C.P., bulk, drums		
Bromide	lb.	.65 — .67	Powdered	lb.	.50 — .60	and bbls. added	lb.	.24
Iodide	lb.	.40 — .40	Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.04 — .05	C.P., in cans	lb.	.25
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18 — .19	Juniper	lb.	.05 — .06	Dynamite, drums included..lb.	.21½ — .23	
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½ — .06½	Laurel	lb.	.05 — .06	Saponification, loose	lb.	.15½ — .16½
Granulated, white	lb.	.08 — .09	Prickly Ash	lb.	.16 — .17	Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.14 — .14½
Lump	lb.	.12 — .13	Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09 — .10	Guaiaquil, liquid	lb.	2.30
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.55 — 2.75	Sloe	lb.	.40 — .48	Guarana	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.55 — 2.80	Bi muth, Citrate	lb.	2.70 — 2.80	GUMS—		
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.35 — 2.55	Salicylate	lb.	2.30 — 2.35	Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.25 — 1.40
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.10 — .12	Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80 — 2.85	Cape	lb.	.12
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08 — .10	Subgallate	lb.	2.35 — 2.40	Curacao, cases	lb.	.13 — .14
Argols	lb.	.18 — .19	Subnitrate	lb.	2.50 — 2.55	in gourds	lb.	.13 — .14
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.40 — .50	Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c. lb.		.02 — .03	Socotrine	lb.	.18 — .20
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.08 — .09	Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04½ — .04½	Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.30
Arsenic, red	lb.	.05 — .06	Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40 — .45	Asafetida, whole	lb.	.50 — .50
White	lb.	.05 — .06	Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.08½ — .09½	Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20 — .22	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½ — .28	Benzoil, Siam	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
			Fingers	lb.	.32 — .34	Sumatra	lb.	.35 — .36
			Caffeine	lb.	5.50 — 6.00			

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUMS—Concluded.

Catechu	lb.	—	10
Chicle	lb.	.60	— .63
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	.70	— .75
Guaiac	lb.	.22	— .24
Kino	lb.	—	.30
Mastic	lb.	—	1.00
Myrrh, select	lb.	.16	— .17
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.08	— .09
Sorts	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.12	— .13
Sandarac	lb.	.26	— .28
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	— .19
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .12 ^{3/4}
Spruce	lb.	.85	— 1.15
Thus	280 lbs.	8.00	— 9.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Seconds	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Thirds	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00	— 3.10
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.39	— .42
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	.15	— .20
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	— 4.26
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08 ^{3/4}	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.07 ^{3/4}	— .07 ^{3/4}
White cryst.	lb.	.09 ^{3/4}	— .09 ^{3/4}
Broken Cakes	lb.	.08 ^{3/4}	— .09
Granulated	lb.	.09	— .09 ^{3/4}
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .10 ^{3/4}
Arsenate	lb.	.05	— .05 ^{3/4}
Paste	lb.	—	.05 ^{3/4}
Powdered	lb.	—	.15
Nitrate	lb.	—	.08 ^{3/4}
xide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	.05	— .05 ^{3/4}
Red, American	lb.	.05 ^{3/4}	— .06
Foreign	lb.	.08 ^{3/4}	— .09
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	.05	— .05 ^{3/4}
dry	lb.	.06 ^{3/4}	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.10 ^{3/4}
English	lb.	—	.10 ^{3/4}
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.04 ^{3/4}	— .05

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.05	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .05 ^{3/4}
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Buchu, short	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Chiretta	lb.	—	.18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	.38
Truxillo	lb.	.15	— .20
Coltsfoot	lb.	.10	— .11
Contum	lb.	.09	— .10
Damiana	lb.	.18	— .20
Digitalis	lb.	.18	— .20
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .09
Euphorbia	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	— .06
Henbane, German	lb.	—	.35
Russian	lb.	.16	— .20
Henna	lb.	.14	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.09	— .10
Laborandi	lb.	.20	— .22
Lobelia	lb.	.09 ^{3/4}	— .10
Matico	lb.	—	1.30
Marjoram, German	lb.	.33	— .38
French	lb.	.16 ^{3/4}	— .17 ^{3/4}
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.42	— .45
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Pulsatilla	lb.	Nominal	
Rose, red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Rosemary	lb.	.04 ^{3/4}	— .05
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.11	— .12
Grinding	lb.	.10 ^{3/4}	— .11
Savory	lb.	.17	— .20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf	lb.	.36	— .40
Siftings	lb.	.22	— .25
Tinnevely	lb.	.16	— .20
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .22 ^{3/4}
Spearmint, American	lb.	.15	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .20
Thyme	lb.	.08	— .09
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .05 ^{3/4}
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06 ^{3/4}	— .07
Licorice, mass	lb.	.10	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.06	— .08

Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.19	— .20
Foreign	lb.	.20	— .30
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lycopodium	lb.	.68	— .70
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.05	— .06
Oxide, light	lb.	—	—
Heavy	lb.	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Foreign, shipments	lb.	—	.02
Manna, large flake	lb.	.83	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Recryst.	lb.	—	4.50
Mercury, flasks	ea.	45.00	— 55.00
Bisulphate	lb.	.72	— .74
Oxide, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Blue mass	lb.	—	.57
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .57
50 p.c.	lb.	.62	— .67
Calomel, American	lb.	.90	— .95
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. lb.	lb.	.81	— .86
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.81	— .83
White Precipitate	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.18	— .20
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.30	— 5.40
1 oz. vials	oz.	5.35	— 5.45
3/4 oz. vials, 2 1/2 oz. boxes	oz.	5.55	— 5.65
1/4 oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes	oz.	5.60	— 5.75
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	5.50
7/8 oz. vials	oz.	5.70	— 6.00
Diacetyl	lb.	—	12
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .14
Irish	lb.	.12	— .20
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	— 15.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	12.00	— 15.00
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Druggists'	oz.	16.00	— 16.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Naphthaline, flake	lb.	.03 ^{3/4}	— .03 ^{3/4}
Balls	lb.	.03 ^{3/4}	— .03 ^{3/4}
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.35	— .38
Domestic prime	lb.	.33	— .36
Cod Liver, Newf'd.	bb.	—	—
Norwegian	bb.	18.00	— 19.00
Degras, American	lb.	.03 ^{3/4}	— .04
English	lb.	.04 ^{3/4}	— .04 ^{3/4}
French	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	.04 ^{3/4}
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	gal.	.06 ^{3/4}	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.90	— .92
Off prime	gal.	.68	— .72
Extra No. 1	gal.	.62	— .63
No. 1	gal.	.54	— .56
No. 2	gal.	.51	— .52
Menhaden, North, crude	gal.	.35	— .36
Southern, f.o.b. factory	gal.	.33	— .33
Brown, strained	gal.	.37	— .38
Light, strained	gal.	.39	— .42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	— .44
White, bleached	gal.	.44	— .46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.96	— .98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.88	— .90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	— .84
Prime	gal.	.65	— .70
Dark	gal.	.58	— .61
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	— .09 ^{3/4}
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Jaw	bb.	18.00	— 20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06 ^{3/4}	— .06 ^{3/4}
Saponified	lb.	.07 ^{3/4}	— .07 ^{3/4}
Seal, white	gal.	.50	— .54
Sod Oil	gal.	.40	— .45
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	.70
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	—	.65
cold test	gal.	—	.62
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.60
Stearic Acid	lb.	.09	— .12
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.64	— .65
Prime	gal.	.62	— .63
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.48
Bleached	gal.	—	.50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	.52

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	4.75	— 6.75
Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .88
Peach kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.12 ^{3/4}	— .15
Rectified	lb.	.20	— .22 ^{3/4}
Anise	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	— 4.50

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.25	— .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor, light color, h'vy	lb.	—	.15
gravity	lb.	.15	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Caraway	lb.	—	.175
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Lead free	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	.60
Cinnamon, sweet	lb.	.15	— .60
Cinnamon, heavy	lb.	8.00	— 14.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.52 ^{3/4}	— .55
Java	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Copaiba	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Croton	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cubebs	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Erigeron	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.50	— .58
Geranium, sweet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Turkish	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wood	lb.	.24	— .25
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Garden, compound	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	1.60	— 1.60
Lemongrass	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Artificial	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	55.00
Petalae	lb.	—	60.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sweet	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Orig-nom	lb.	.22	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bottles	lb.	2.65	— 2.90
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
French	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Pimento	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	.40	— .50
Rose, natural	oz.	10.00	— 12.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Safrol	lb.	.35	— .40
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
West Indian	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.60	— .65
Artificial	lb.	.25	— .35
Savin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Synthetic	lb.	.75	— .80
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wormwood	lb.	2.55	— 2.75

OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	1.34 ^{3/4}	— 1.4
25@30 cold test	gal.	.14	— .14 ^{3/4}
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .13 ^{3/4}
Summer	gal.	.13	— .13 ^{3/4}
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 ^{3/4}	— .23
Dark filtered	gal.	.18	— .26
Extra cold test	gal.	.27	— .34
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14 ^{3/4}	— .25
Natural, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.23	— .25 ^{3/4}
Natural, filtered lemon, 33	gal.	—	.19
@34 gravity	gal.	.27	— .30
White, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.18	— .19
33@34 gravity, bloomless	gal.	.16	— .16 ^{3/4}
31 gravity, wool grade	gal.	.27	— .28
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.16	— .16 ^{3/4}
90@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.15	— .15 ^{3/4}
885 sp. gr.	gal.	.13	— .13 ^{3/4}
875 sp. gr.	gal.	.12 ^{3/4}	— .13
865 sp. gr.	gal.	.12 ^{3/4}	— .13
Red Paraffin	gal.	.15	— .16
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 160	gal.	.17	— .18
No. 110	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 80	gal.	.14	— .15
Filtered	gal.	.21	— .22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1	gal.	.21	— .22

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	—	.55
White, heavy.....gal.	—	.55
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	2.75	3.00

OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.08½	.08¾
Cases.....lb.	.09	.09½
No. 3.....lb.	.08½	.08¾
China Wood Oil.....gal.	.07¾	.07¾
Cocunut Oil, Cochín.....lb.	.13½	.14
Ceylon.....lb.	.10½	.11
Copra.....lb.	.10½	.11
Corn.....per 100 lbs.	5.35	5.40
Cottonseed, prime summer		
yellow.....lb.	5.05	5.15
Good Off Oil.....lb.	4.90	5.10
Off Oil.....lb.	4.80	5.10
Red Off Oil.....lb.	4.70	5.10
Winter.....lb.	—	5.20
Summer, white.....lb.	5.75	6.25
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	.44	.45
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	.46	.46
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.47	.47
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	.47	.47
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.48	.48
Refined, car lots.....gal.	.48	.48
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.49	.49
Varnish Oil, according to		
grade.....gal.	.47	.53
Mustard.....gal.	.78	.80
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.00	1.10
Foots.....gal.	.10	.11
U. S. P.....gal.	1.35	1.60
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.08½	.08¾
Commercial.....lb.	.07	.07½
Prime red.....lb.	.07	.07½
Palm, Kernel.....lb.	.12	.12½
Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.70	.75
Fine Oil, white.....gal.	.34	.36
Yellow.....gal.	.30	.32

Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in		
bbls.....gal.	—	—
Blown.....gal.	.78	.80
Refined.....gal.	.72	.75
Rosin Oil, first rect.....gal.	.25	.25
Second.....gal.	.36	.36
Third.....gal.	.45	.45
Fourth.....gal.	.55	.55
Sesame.....gal.	.75	.85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	.06½	.07
China, bbls.....lb.	.07	.07
Manchurian.....lb.	.06½	.07
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.30	.31
Commercial.....gal.	.18	.20

Opium, cases.....lb.	—	9.00
Jobbing lots.....lb.	9.05	9.25
Powdered.....lb.	11.00	12.00
Granular.....lb.	12.00	13.00
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.03	.03½
Cream.....lb.	.04½	.06
Lily white.....lb.	.07	.09
Snow white.....lb.	.10	.11
Phosphorus.....lb.	.45	.48
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	—	.30
Bicarb.....lb.	.19	.25
Bromide.....lb.	.70	.81
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p. c.....lb.	.13	.15
96@98 p. c.....lb.	—	.18
Caustic, 90 p. c.....lb.	.16	.20
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.15	.16
Powdered.....lb.	.15	.16
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	—	.69
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.28	.30
Dichromate.....lb.	.13	.15
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15	3.20
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.	—	.30
Refined.....lb.	.09	.10
Permanganate.....lb.	.35	.40
Prussiate, red.....lb.	.75	.75
Yellow.....lb.	.36	.38

Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.31
50 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.31½
25 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.32
5 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.33
1 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.31

Amsterdam.....oz.	Nominal	
German.....oz.	.31	.32
Java.....oz.	.31	.32
Resorcin.....lb.	.90	1.00
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.26	.26½

ROOTS—		
Aconite.....lb.	.18	.20
Alkanet.....lb.	—	.20
Aitha, cut.....lb.	—	.50
Whole.....lb.	.40	.45
Angelica, American.....lb.	.30	.35
German.....lb.	—	.60
Arnica.....lb.	.40	.42
Belladonna.....lb.	—	1.00

ROOTS—Continued.		
Berberis aq.....lb.	.15	.16
Blood.....lb.	.09	.09½
Blueflag.....lb.	.13	.15
Bryonia.....lb.	.15	.20
Burdock.....lb.	.09	.10
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	.40	.45
Unbleached.....lb.	.16	.18
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.08	.08½
Blue.....lb.	.65	.06
Colchicum.....lb.	.30	.35
Colombo.....lb.	.14	.16
Culvers.....lb.	.14	.16
Dandelion.....lb.	.28	.30
Doggrass.....lb.	.20	.22
Echinacea.....lb.	.17	.18
Elecampane.....lb.	.07½	.08
Galangal.....lb.	.60	.65
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05	.06
Gentian.....lb.	.12	.13
Geranium.....lb.	.04	.05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06	.06½
Jamaica.....lb.	.10	.12
Bleached.....lb.	.18	.20
Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Northwestern.....lb.	7.25	7.50
Eastern.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Cultivated.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	4.60	4.75
Powdered.....lb.	5.10	5.15

Heliebore, white.....lb.	—	.10
Powdered.....lb.	.13	.14
Black.....lb.	1.80	2.00
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	2.00	2.25
Jalap.....lb.	.12	.13
Kava Kava.....lb.	.24	.25
Licorice, in bales.....lb.	.05	.07
Selected, bundles.....lb.	.12	.14
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	.10
Musk, Russian.....lb.	.50	.60
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.17	.19
Small.....lb.	.16	.17
Verona.....lb.	.14	.15
Fingers.....lb.	.65	.75
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.20	.25
Pellitory.....lb.	.65	.75
Pink, true.....lb.	.07	.08
Poke.....lb.	.12	.14
Rhatany.....lb.	.50	.50
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.20	.22
Shensi.....lb.	.19	.20
Slipped dried.....lb.	.48	.50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.12	.13
Mexican.....lb.	.38	.50
Senega.....lb.	.42	.44
Serpentaria.....lb.	.10	.12
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.12	.14
Snake, Canada.....lb.	.08	.10
Spikenard.....lb.	.06	.07
Squill.....lb.	.80	.90
Stillingia.....lb.	.40	.45
Ureol, false (Belgian).....lb.	.12	.12½
True (Aletris).....lb.	—	.75
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.25	.30
English.....lb.	.08	.10
German.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Yellow Dock.....lb.	1.00	1.05
Saccharin.....lb.	45.00	47.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	45.00	47.00
Salol, bulk.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Powdered.....lb.	—	—
Scammony, resin.....lb.	—	—
Aleppo.....lb.	—	—
Virgin.....lb.	—	—

SEEDS—		
Anise, Italian.....lb.	.12½	.13
Spanish.....lb.	.12½	.13
Star.....lb.	.23	.25
Canary, Sicily.....lb.	.08	.08½
Smyrna.....lb.	.07¾	.08
South American.....lb.	.07¾	.08
Caraway.....lb.	.08	.08½
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	1.35	1.50
Decorated.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Celery.....lb.	.15	.16
Colchicum.....lb.	.80	.90
Conium.....lb.	.09	.09½
Coriander, natural.....lb.	—	.05½
Bleached.....lb.	—	.05½
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.15¾	.16
Morocco.....lb.	.14½	.15
Dill.....lb.	.07½	.08
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	.20	.25
Italian.....lb.	.14	.16
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.15	.17
Flax, whole.....bbl.	7.50	7.75
Ground.....lb.	.04	.04½
Foenugreek.....lb.	.06	.07
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	Nominal	
Russian.....lb.	.04	.04½

SEEDS—Continued.		
Larkspur.....lb.	.40	.45
Lobelia.....lb.	.30	.35
Millet, natural.....lb.	.03	.03½
Hulled.....lb.	.109½	.11
Mustard, Bari, brown.....lb.	—	.08½
California, brown.....lb.	.10	.11
German, brown.....lb.	.09	.10
Sicily, brown.....lb.	.09	.10
Trieste, brown.....lb.	.09	.10
English, yellow.....lb.	.09	.10
German, yellow.....lb.	.09	.10
Parsley.....lb.	.25	.25
Roppy, Dutch.....lb.	.09½	.10
German.....lb.	.09	.09½
Pumpkin.....lb.	.12	.15
Quince.....lb.	.75	.80
Rape, English.....lb.	.03½	.04
German.....lb.	.22	.27
Sabadilla.....lb.	—	.20
Stavesacre.....lb.	—	.10
Stramonium.....lb.	—	.50
Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	—	.60
Kombe.....lb.	.05	.05½
Sunflower, striped.....lb.	.10	.11
Worm, American.....lb.	.55	.65
Levant.....lb.	.22½	.23
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	—	.48½
Silver, bar.....oz.	.31½	.33¾
Nitrate.....oz.	.12½	.13
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.10	.12
Marseilles.....lb.	.10	.12
Green, pure.....lb.	.10	.12
Ordinary.....lb.	.10	.11
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.10	.11
Ordinary.....lb.	.10	.11
Soda Ash, 58 p. c., in bags,		
basis of 48 p. c., car		
lots.....100 lbs.	.60	.65
in bbls.....100 lbs.	.62½	.67½
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b.		
works, drums.....100 lbs.	1.57½	1.62½
70-76 p. c., basis 60.....100 lbs.	1.47½	1.52½
Powd. or gran., 76 p. c.....lb.	.02½	.02¾
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.05	.05
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	.75	1.50
Powdered.....lb.	.75	1.55
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.03½	.03¾
Amer., f. o. b. works.....lb.	.01	.011
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.75	1.37½
Bisulphate Sol.....100 lbs.	.80	1.15
Bromide.....lb.	.55	.56
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs.	.60	.80
Pure, cryst.....lb.	—	.03¾
Dried.....lb.	—	.05½
Chlorate.....lb.	—	.14
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p. c.....lb.	.20	.30
Dichromate.....lb.	.04½	.05½
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.60	2.00
Hypophosphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.75	2.10
Kegs.....100 lbs.	3.50	3.55
Iodide.....lb.	.25	.25
Nitrate, 96 p. c.....100 lbs.	2.25	2.30
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.02½	.02¾
Prussiate.....lb.	.18	.22
Salicylate.....lb.	.65	1.00
Silicate, liquid.....100 lbs.	.60	.70
Cryst.....lb.	.02	.02¾
Stannate.....lb.	—	—
Sulphate Gl'br's Salt, 100 lb.	.65	.75
bbs.....100 lbs.	.60	.75
Calcined.....100 lbs.	2.75	3.00
Sulphide, 30 p. c.....100 lbs.	.01½	.01¾
60 p. c.....lb.	.02½	.02¾
Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	—	.02½
Dry, powdered.....lb.	—	.06
Spermacet.....lb.	.29	.30
Spts. Ether. Nitros.....lb.	.42	.44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....100 lbs.	2.29	2.40
Potato.....lb.	.07	.08
Rice.....lb.	.05	.05½
Wheat.....lb.	.05	.05½
Storax.....lb.	.30	.35
Strontium Nitrate.....lb.	.15	.17
Strychnine, cryst., bulk.....oz.	.50	.56
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.55	.65
½ oz. vials.....oz.	.75	.85
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	.15
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	1.85	2.15
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.40
Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.20	2.60
Tamarinds, kegs.....ea.	2.50	2.75
Tartar Emetic, in casks.....lb.	.35	.36
Thymol.....lb.	6.50	7.00
Tin.....lb.	.23	.31¾
Chloride, cryst.....100 lbs.	9.75	10.00
50 p. c.....lb.	.37	.38
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.	—	22.15
Toluol, pure.....gal.	.35	.40
Commercial.....gal.	.27	.30

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Turmeric	.05%-.06
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores)	
Turpentine, Venice	.30-.32
Artificial	.12-.14
Vanillin	.38-.40

WAXES—

Bayberry	.25-.27
Bees, white	.45-.57
Yellow, crude	.30-.32
Refined	.32-.35
Candelilla	Nominal
Carnauba, Flor.	.55-.60
No. 1	.55-.60
No. 2	.51-.53
No. 3	.42-.45
Ceresin, yellow	.12-.30
White	.15-.25
Japan	.12-.13
Montan, crude	.20-.24
Bleached	Nominal
Ozokerite, crude, brown	.28-.40
Green	.28-.40
Refined, white	.30-.40
Refined, yellow	.25-.30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	.04%-.06%
Zinc Carbonate	.08%-.09
Chloride	.04%-.04%
Oxide, white	.06%-.10%
Sulphate	100 lbs. 2.35-2.65

DYESTUFFS

Acid, Picric, kegs	.lb. .75
Tannic, commercial	.lb. .60-.66
Cryst.	.lb. .70-.77
Albumen, Egg	.lb. .50-.75
Blood	.lb. .30-.45
Alizarine, red paste	.lb. .
Brown paste	.lb. .
Aluminum Chloride	.lb. 2.00-2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	.lb. Nominal
Salt	.lb. Nominal
Annatto, fine	.lb. .40-.60
Seed	.lb. .10-.14
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	.lb. .30-.35
65 p.c.	.lb. .26-.33
47 p.c.	.lb. .24-.29
Carmin of Indigo	.lb. .
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	.lb. .
Rosy black	.lb. .65
Gray black	.lb. .60-.75
Fine Madras	.lb. .
Cudbear, French	.lb. .25-.30
Concentrated	.lb. .40-.50
English	.lb. .15-.30
Cutch, bales	.lb. .03%-.08
Boxes	.lb. .
Slabs	.lb. .
Divi-divi	.ton 55.00-75.00
Flavine	.lb. .60-.80
Fustic, stick	.ton 18.00-30.00
Young, root	.ton 45.00
Gambir, spot	.lb. .06%-.08
Cube, No. 1	.lb. .
Cube No. 2	.lb. .
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	.lb. .
Medium	.lb. .
High grade	.lb. .
Kurpahs	.lb. .
Guatemala	.lb. .
Madras	.lb. .
Synthetic (J.)	.lb. .65
Indigotine	.lb. 1.10-2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	.lb. .01%-.02
True	.lb. .04-.04%
Logwood, stick	.ton 18.00-20.00
Roots	.ton 12.00-15.00
Madder, Dutch	.lb. .14-.20
French	.lb. .
Myrobalans	.lb. .40-.50
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.lb. .20-.30
Chinese	.lb. .17-.25
Persian Berries	.lb. .
Quercitron	.ton 25.00-30.00
Salts of Tartar	.lb. .12-.15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	.lb. .06%-.10
75-85 p.c.	.lb. .11-.12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	.ton 10.00-120.00
Tannic Acid	.ton 10.00-120.00
Turmeric, Madras	.lb. .04-.04%
Alpey	.lb. .04%-.04%
Pubna	.lb. .04
China	.lb. .03%
Cochin, bulbs	Nominal
Turkey Red Oil	.lb. .
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.lb. .14-.15

CHIP-ED DYEWOODS

Barwood	.lb. .02-.02%
Camwood	.lb. .06-.07
Fustic	.lb. .01%-.02
Hyperic	.lb. .02-.03
Logwood	.lb. .01%-.01%
Red Saunders	.lb. .03-.05

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	.lb. .10-.12
Concentrated	.lb. .15-.17
Barberry, French	.lb. .28-.35
Chestnut	.lb. .05-.05%
Fustic, solid	.lb. .08-.11
Liquid, 51 deg.	.lb. .06-.08
Gall	.lb. .12-.15
Hemlock	.lb. .02%-.03%
Indigo	.lb. .06-.10
Logwood, solid	.lb. .06-.12
Liquid, 51 deg.	.lb. .05-.10
42 deg.	.lb. .04-.06
Cryst	.lb. .10-.15
Oak	.lb. .08-.08%
Palmetto	.lb. .02%-.02%
Persian Berry	.lb. .12-.14
Quebracho, solid	.lb. .04%-.05%
51 deg.	.lb. .03%-.04
42 deg.	.lb. .02%-.03
Quercitron	.lb. .02%-.04
Sumac	.lb. .03%-.06%

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	.gal. .45-.45%
Pitch	200 lbs. 3.50-4.50
Tar	50 gals. 6.50-7.00
Rosin, com. to good str'ned	.bbl. .390
B	.bbl. 3.90-4.00
D	.bbl. 3.90-4.00
E	.bbl. 3.95-4.00
F	.bbl. 3.95-4.00
G	.bbl. 4.00-4.10
H	.bbl. 4.10-4.15
I	.bbl. 4.35-4.40
K	.bbl. 4.90-5.00
M	.bbl. 5.40-5.50
N	.bbl. 6.00-6.25
W. G.	.bbl. 6.25-6.50
W. W.	.bbl. 6.60-6.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	.lb. .23-.24
V. S. O.	.lb. .23-.24
Superior orange	.lb. .21-.22
Bright orange	.lb. .18%-.19
T. N.	.lb. .14-.14%
A. C. Garnet	.lb. .15-.16
Button Lac	.lb. Nominal
Regular, bleached	.lb. .14%-.15
Bone dry	.lb. .18%-.19

COFFEES

Rio	.lb. .06%-.09
Santos	.lb. .09%-.11%
East India—Private growth	.lb. .25%-.26
Padang Int.	.lb. .22%-.23%
Timor	.lb. .19%-.20
Kroe	.lb. .19-.19%
Mandheling	.lb. .27-.28
Akola	.lb. .25-.27
Java Liberian	.lb. .19%-.19%
Straits Liberian	.lb. .17%-.18
Surinam Liberian	.lb. .18-.18%
La Guarira—Caracas	.lb. .08%-.09%
Washed	.lb. .11-.13
Porto Cabello	.lb. .10-.12%
Washed	.lb. .11-.13
Colombian, fair	.lb. .13-.13%
Maracaibos	.lb. .09%-.13
Mexicans—Cordova	.lb. .13-.13%
Washed	.lb. .16-.16%
Coatepec	.lb. .13-.13%
Washed	.lb. .16%-.17
Oaxaca	.lb. .13-.13%
Washed	.lb. .16-.16%
Tapachula	.lb. .16-.16%
Tio & Sierra	.lb. .12-.12%
Huatusco	.lb. .12-.12%
Costa Rica, common	.lb. .05%-.06%
Fair to good	.lb. .11-.12%
Prime to choice	.lb. .13%-.14%
Mocha, large	.lb. .22%-.24%
Small	.lb. .27-.30
N. aragua	.lb. .09%-.10
Washed	.lb. .12-.14
Guatemala & Cuban, common	.lb. .06-.07%
Fair to good	.lb. .13-.14
Prime to choice	.lb. .14-.15
Jamaica, ordinary	.lb. .08%-.09
Good ordinary	.lb. .09-.09%
Black River	.lb. .09%-.10

TEAS

Foochow, standard	.lb. .15-.16
Superior	.lb. .24-.26
Formosa, standard	.lb. .16-.18
Good	.lb. .22-.25
Superior	.lb. .25-.27
Fine	.lb. .36-.41
Finest	.lb. .38-.43
Country Green, gunpowder, extra	.lb. .36-.51
Imperial, firsts	.lb. .31-.42
Seconds	.lb. .31-.33
Young Hysons, firsts	.lb. .36-.42
Seconds	.lb. .36-.42
Thirds	.lb. .41-.62
Extras	.lb. .38-.42
Gunpowder, Pinhead	.lb. .31-.36
Extras	.lb. .28-.42
Firsts	.lb. .23-.27
Seconds	.lb. .22-.24
Imperial, seconds	.lb. .
Thirds	.lb. .
Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade	.lb. .18-.20
Medium grade	.lb. .20-.25
High grade	.lb. .31-.38
Fancy grade	.lb. .38-.46
Congous, fine to best	.lb. .34-.38
Medium	.lb. .24
Standard	.lb. .14-.15
India, Pekoe Souchy	.lb. .19-.22
Pekoe	.lb. .21-.22
Orange Pekoe	.lb. .24-.25
Java, Pekoe Souchy	.lb. .19-.20
Ping Suey—B. O. Pekoe	.lb. .22-.25
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchy	.lb. .21-.22
Pekoe	.lb. .21-.23
F. O. Pekoe	.lb. .25-.27
Orange Pekoe	.lb. .24-.30
F. O. Orange	.lb. .32-.38

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Arb.	War.	Fed.
Powdered	.590	.590	.590	.590	.585
XXXX powdered	.595	.595	.595	.595	.590
Confectioners' A	.570	.570	.570	.570	.575
Fine gran.	.580	.580	.580	.580	.575
Standard gran.	.585	.585	.585	.585	.575
2-lb. bags fine gr.	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05
5-lb. bags fine gr.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95
10-lb. bags fine gr.	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.10%—	.12
Common	gal.	.19 —	.22
Fair	gal.	.24 —	.29
Prime	gal.	.40 —	.45
Open kettle	gal.	.50 —	.60
Grocery grades	gal.	.35 —	.50
Sugar Syrup, common.....	gal.	.10 —	.16
Medium	gal.	.16 —	.20
Fancy	gal.	.20 —	.30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy.....	lb.		.16
Clover, No. 1.....	lb.		.14
No. 2	lb.	.12 —	.13
Extracted	lb.	.08 —	.09
Southern ext.	gal.	.50 —	.58
West Ind.....	gal.	.45 —	.50
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07 —	.07%
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	.80 —	.95
Sugar	lb.	.09%—	.10%

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia No. 1	.lb. .19-.20
Batavia No. 2	.lb. .12-.13
China, cassia	.lb. .08%-.08%
Saigon, rolls	.lb. .31-.32
Cassia Buds	.lb. .13-.14
Chillies, Japan	.lb. .17-.18
Mombasa	.lb. .17-.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	.lb. .32-.33
Cloves, Amboyna	.lb. .32-.33
Zanzibar	.lb. .19-.19%
Penang	.lb. .34-.35
Ginger, Jamaica	.lb. .10-.11
African	.lb. .06%-.06%
Cochin	.lb. .07-.07%
Mace, Banda	.lb. .65-.66
Batavia	.lb. .53-.55
Nutmegs	.lb. .14%-.16
Pepper, black	.lb. .12%-.12%
White	.lb. .18%-.21
Pimento	.lb. .04-.06

JOBBER'S' PRICES CURRENT

of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Aconite Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Arrowroot, Jamaica.....lb.	.20	—	.25
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Seconds.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Root, English.....lb.	—	—	1.00	Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil			
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.15	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	—	.36
Sorts.....lb.	.25	—	.27	Root, German.....lb.	.40	—	.50	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.50	—	.55
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—	.56	Iodide.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Acetanilid.....lb.	.37	—	.45	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v. ea.	—	—	2.40	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.12
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Technical.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Cryst, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	1.00	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.20
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.				Hydrous.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.60	—	.80
1.040.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Agar Agar.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.90
U.S.P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	Agaricin.....oz.	2.20	—	2.30	Atropine, ½ oz. v.....oz.	15.00	—	24.00
C.P. Glacial, 99½ p.c.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Sulphate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	14.00	—	23.00
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.18	—	.20	Cologne, Sp., 95% U.S.P.				Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
German.....lb.	1.20	—	1.40	bbls.....gal.	—	—	2.65	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Boric acid, cryst.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Less.....gal.	2.78	—	2.90	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Com'l, 95%, U.S.P., bbls. gal.	—	—	2.63	Oregon.....lb.	1.95	—	2.15
Impalp.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Less.....gal.	2.75	—	2.85	Peru.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Butyric, 100 p. c.....oz.	—	—	1.10	Denatured, bbls. & ¼ bbls. gal.	—	—	.38	Tolu.....lb.	1.95	—	2.15
Cacodylic.....oz.	—	—	.85	Methylic (Wood), bbls.....gal.	—	—	.55	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Camphoric.....lb.	—	—	6.00	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.30	—	.35	C.P.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	.42	—	.50	Alkannin, Powdered.....oz.	—	—	.50	Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst. lb.	—	—	.75
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	.60	—	.58	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	—	—	.45
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.50	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.30	—	.40
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.60	—	1.00	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.45	—	.50	C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.07	—	.37
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.07	—	.11	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.30	—	.35
1-lb.....lb.	—	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	—	.33
C.P.....oz.	—	—	.32	Cape.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Pure precip.....lb.	.30	—	.35
C.P. ....oz.	.33	—	.33	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Cinnamic, synthetic v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.40	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Less.....gal.	1.85	—	2.00
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.68	—	.70	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	—	.40
1-lb.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Granulated.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Para.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	—	—	.19	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Surinam.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Gallic.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	—	—	.14	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	6.65	—	7.50
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.10	—	1.50	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Short.....lb.	5.90	—	6.08
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	—	—	.22	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	—	.08	Cuts.....lb.	4.25	—	5.25
Hippuric.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Aluminum Acetate.....oz.	.70	—	.80	Bourbon.....lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Metallic, powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.15	So. American.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Belladonna Leaves, 1-lb. bot. lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Cryst. C.P.....lb.	.40	—	.50	German.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	—	—	.35	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Root, German.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	20 deg.....lb.	.07½	—	.09	Benzine.....gal.	2.10	—	2.25
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in				26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09½	—	.15	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	.60	—	.70
gut. pch. bot.....lb.	2.25	—	3.00	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Sumatra.....lb.	.60	—	.70
52 p. c., cir. bt.....lb.	—	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.75	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Hyposphosphorous, sol., 30 per				Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	—	—	.14	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
cent.....oz.	—	—	.10	Benzoate.....oz.	.11	—	.14	Berberine, C.P., ¼ oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P., 10 p. c.....oz.	—	—	.11	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.22	—	.26	Phosphate.....oz.	4.50	—	4.50
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Bromide, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	2.00	—	2.20
1-lb.....lb.	.90	—	1.10	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Dilute.....oz.	—	—	.09	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Bismuth, Beta Naph. (Orphel).....lb.	.80	—	.85
Molybdi, C.P.....lb.	—	—	6.50	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Bromide.....oz.	.33	—	.40
Muriatic, com'l. 20 deg.				Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	3.40	—	3.60
(Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c).....lb.	.05	—	.07	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Salicylate, 65 p.c.....lb.	3.00	—	3.45
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	40 p. c.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	—	—	.30	Molybdate.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Oleic, purified.....lb.	—	—	.35	Muriate.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.50
Oxalic.....lb.	.28	—	.35	C.P. Gran.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Subgallate.....lb.	2.70	—	2.95
Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Subiodide.....oz.	.40	—	.45
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	—	2.90
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.50	—	.65	Tannate.....oz.	.27	—	.30
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Valerate.....oz.	.34	—	.40
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphate.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Picric.....lb.	.90	—	.95	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1 lb.				Valerate.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.75	—	.80
cans.....lb.	2.40	—	2.60	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	2.85	—	3.15	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85
1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Technical.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Blue Vitriol (see Copper			
Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.	—	—	.30	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.40	—	.75	Sulphate).....lb.	.30	—	.40
Crude.....gal.	.20	—	.30	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Anise Seed, Italian.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	1.10
Bulk.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Star.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Jeweler's.....lb.	.20	—	.25
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.30	—	.35	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Bonset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.0534	—	.0894
Com'l. 6 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	.05	—	.06	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-				Powdered.....lb.	.0674	—	.09
C.P.....lb.	.13	—	.16	phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	—	—	2.25	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Sulphurous, U.S.P. solution.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	—	2.45	Powdered.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.75	—	1.20	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Short.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Medicinal.....lb.	.85	—	1.25	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	1.95	—	2.05
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.47	—	.56	Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	—	—	1.80	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.70	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Trichloracetic.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	.35	Cassia.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.16	—	.19	Root.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28
Aceine.....oz.	—	—	3.75	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Seed.....lb.	—	—	.20
Aconite lva. Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60				

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Coccolus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.09	—	.12	Euquinine.....oz.	—	2.80
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.47	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Exalgine.....oz.	—	1.40
Dutch.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.85	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.20	—
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.56	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.95	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	8.50	—
Maillard's.....lb.	.56	—	.60	Blue.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Less.....lb.	.06 1/2	—
C. feine, pure.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Ground.....lb.	.06 1/2	—
Benzoate.....oz.	.44	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.08	—
Bromide.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Codeine.....oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Ground.....lb.	.09	—
Citrate.....lb.	5.75	—	6.50	Phosphate.....oz.	7.00	—	7.50	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.15	—
Hydrobrom.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Sulphate.....oz.	7.25	—	7.75	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.55	—	.60	Cohosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.68	—
Sulphate, 1/4ths.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Powdered.....lb.	.115	—
Valerate.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	—
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Powdered.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	.90	—
Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.31	Colloidion, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	1.10	—
White, peeled and split.....lb.	.55	—	.75	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	.85	—
Calcium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	.19	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Garlic, on strings.....string	.20	—
Bromide.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Pulp.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....lb.	—	—
Chloride, crude.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	.90	—
Fused.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold.....lb.	.40	—
Granulated.....lb.	—	—	.25	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Silver.....lb.	.36	—
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.16	—	.22	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Gelsemium (Resinoid).....oz.	—	2.50
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelsemium, C.P.....lb.	—	—
Iodide.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	German, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	2.50
Lactate.....oz.	.08	—	.12	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.55	—	.75	Sulphate, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	2.50
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Para.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Gelsemium Root.....lb.	.25	—
Permanganate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.22	Ammoniated.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root.....lb.	.23	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Carbonated.....lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.28	—
Sulphate, pure.....lb.	—	—	.75	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.14	—
Sulphocarbolate.....oz.	.07	—	.10	Iodide.....lb.	.45	—	.48	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.45	—	.48	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.22	—
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ground.....lb.	.24	—
Camphor, refined.....lb.	.63	—	.65	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.08	—	.10	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—
1/2 lb. squares.....lb.	.63	—	.68	Barrels.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Ginseng.....lb.	8.00	—
Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, drums	—	—
Japanese, ozs.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	and bbls. added.....lb.	.24 1/2	—
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	—	—	—	Coriander.....lb.	.11	—	.15	In Cans.....lb.	.25 1/2	—
Smyrna.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.17	—	.21	Less.....lb.	.30	—
S. American.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Corrosive Sublimate (see	—	—	—	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Mercury Bichloride).....ea.	—	—	1.75	U.S.P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	—
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	1.70	—	1.85	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol).....lb.	5.00	—
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb.	6.00	—	6.75	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.00	—
Powdered.....lb.	6.75	—	7.00	Coumarin.....oz.	.50	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	5.20	—
Chinese.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.30	—
Powdered.....lb.	3.60	—	3.85	Cranesbill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Powdered.....lb.	.35	—
Capsicum, African.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.25	—
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.34	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Caraway.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Creosote, Beechwood.....lb.	1.00	—	1.50	Guaiaac, Resin.....lb.	.30	—
Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Carbonate.....oz.	.19	—	.65	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—
Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Croton-Chloral (Butylchloro).....oz.	.40	—	.50	Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	—
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Cubeberries, sifted.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Guaiaac, liquid.....lb.	2.90	—
Cardamom Seed, bleached.....lb.	1.90	—	2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Carbonate, lbs., 520.....oz.	.35	—
Decorticated.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Cudbear.....lb.	.35	—	.45	Salicyl. (Guaiaac Salol).....oz.	—	1.60
Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Culver's Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	—	1.34
Carminc, No. 40.....oz.	.35	—	.42	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.90	—
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Damiana Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Powdered.....lb.	2.10	—
Cascara Bark.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gunn Cotton (Pyroxilin).....oz.	.20	—
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Root.....lb.	.38	—	.42	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	—
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Cut.....lb.	.43	—	.47	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	—
Fistula.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Dextrin, yellow.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Heliotropin.....oz.	—	.60
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.45	—	.65	White.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb.	.15	—
Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Digitalin, 1/4ths.....oz.	—	—	13.50	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.16	—	.18	15 gr. vials.....ea.	.75	—	.85	Hemol.....lb.	.90	—
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—	—	hemp Seed.....lb.	.07	—
Celery Seed.....lb.	.28	—	.32	German.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hemp Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—
Ceresin, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	German.....lb.	.40	—
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	.30	—	.33	Seed.....lb.	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English,	—	—	—	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.25	—
7 lb. bags.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Dragon's Blood, powd.....lb.	.40	—	.65	Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	.37
Prepared, English, Thomas.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Extra.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	—	.95
Pink.....box	.60	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Holacanth, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	.35
White, bbls.....lb.	.0094	—	.04	Reeds.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.40	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hung'n.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Duotol.....oz.	—	—	1.50	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.35	—
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—
Chicle.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.45	—
Chinoidine.....oz.	.11	—	.12	Elaterium.....oz.	.75	—	1.00	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—
Chinolin, pure.....oz.	.18	—	.25	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hops, select (1913).....lb.	.45	—
Chiretta.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Pressed, 1/2 & 1/4 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.48	—
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Horehound Leaves.....lb.	.20	—
Chloroform.....lb.	.32	—	.55	Elecampare Root.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz.	28.00	—
Chrysarobin.....lb.	.27	—	.29	Ground.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	—
Cinchona Bark, pale, select'd.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	—
Red.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Ground, pure.....lb.	.22	—	.32	Hydrochinon.....lb.	6.00	—
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	—	.33	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.,	—	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).....lb.	—	—	—	Medicinal.....lb.	.20	—
Salicylate.....oz.	.28	—	.32	Ergot, Russian.....lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Sol. Technical.....lb.	—	.25
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.14	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Hyoscine Hydrob. 1 gr. v.....gr.	.34	—
Salicylate.....oz.	.28	—	.32	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.72	—	.72	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr.	—	—
Civet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Chloric, U.S.P.....lb.	.37	—	.37	vials.....ea.	5.50	—
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Crystal, white.....gr.	.75	—
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30	U.S.P.....lb.	.32	—	.32	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.40	—
Penang.....lb.	.45	—	.50	U.S.P., 2880.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.12	—
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	Washed.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Ichthyol.....lb.	6.00	—
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. vial.....oz.	5.00	—	5.25	Valerianic.....oz.	—	—	—	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	—	—
Hydrochlor., cryst., ozs.....oz.	4.50	—	4.75	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	—	—	3.50	Mania.....lb.	—	—
1/2 oz. vials.....oz.	4.75	—	5.00	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.14	Insect Powder.....lb.	.46	—
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Pure Uncol'd Dalmatian.....lb.	.65	—
				Euonymin (Eclic. powd.).....oz.	.80	—	.90	Iodine Bromide.....oz.	—	.45
				Euphorbium.....lb.	.28	—	.35	Resublimed.....lb.	4.15	—
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	4.60	—
								Deodorized.....oz.	.60	—

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

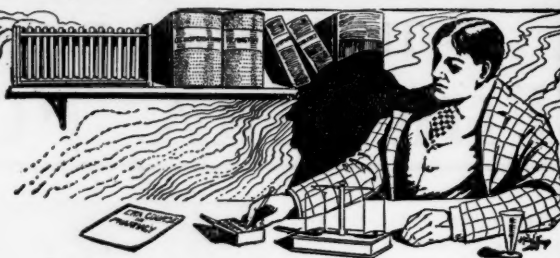
Ipecac Root, Carthagenia.....lb.	1.75	1.90	Magnesium—				
Powdered.....lb.	1.90	2.00	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.03 1/4	.05		
Rio.....lb.	2.25	2.40	C.P. Crystals.....lb.	.17	.20		
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	.22	Dried.....lb.	.15	.15		
Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	.26	.26	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	.45	.65		
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.10	.10	Blue, small.....lb.	.40	.60		
Bromide.....oz.	.22	.22	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	.22		
Benzoate.....oz.	.25	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.20	.28		
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.80	.90	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.23	.26		
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.78	.88	Carbonate, cryst., medic.....oz.	.80	.85		
and Ammonia, Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.230	2.50	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.25	.30		
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.....lb.	2.60	2.75	Lactate.....lb.	.08	.18		
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	1.65	1.75	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	1.00	1.10		
Quinine and Strychnine.....lb.	.35	.42	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	.60	.70		
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.36	.42	Small.....lb.	.15	.45		
Iodide.....lb.	.27	.30	Marjoram Leaves, German.....lb.	1.30	1.45		
Syrup.....oz.	.08	.12	Mastic.....lb.	3.10	3.25		
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	.80	Matico Leaves.....lb.	.80	.90		
Oxalate (Ferrous).....lb.	.85	.90	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	.125	1.35		
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.35	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.94	1.05		
U.S.P. Scales, lb. bots.....lb.	.11	.14	Bisulphate.....lb.	.75	.85		
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	.40	Chloride, mild (Calomel).....lb.	1.00	1.10		
Protocarb (Vallot's M.).....lb.	.85	.90	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.00	3.15		
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.48	.58	Red (Pre.) Binioidide.....lb.	1.20	1.30		
Quevenne's (by hydgn.).....lb.	.35	.40	Oxide, red (Red Precip.).....lb.	.13	.16		
Salicylate.....lb.	.12	.15	Salicylate.....oz.	.23	.27		
Sesquichloride.....lb.	1.25	1.40	Sulphate (Turp. Mineral).....lb.	.51	.55		
Solution.....lb.	.05	.08	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	.08	.15		
Subsulphate.....lb.	.15	.18	cussion).....lb.	.610	6.35		
Solution (Monell's).....lb.	.27	.30	Millet Seed, American.....lb.	7.00	7.25		
Sulph. (Copperas).....lb.	.70	.74	German.....lb.	6.75	6.90		
Cryst., pure.....100 lbs.	.78	.80	Morphine, Acetate, 1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.30		
Dried.....lb.	.05	.08	Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.30		
Tartrate and Ammonium.....lb.	.15	.18	Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.30		
and Potassium, Scales.....lb.	.70	.74	Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.30		
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.78	.80	Sulphate, 1 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.30		
Valerate.....lb.	.17	.22	Valerate, 1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.30		
Le'inglass, Russian.....lb.	5.00	5.25	Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.20	1.30		
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	.35	Musk Root.....lb.	.65	.70		
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	.26	Powdered.....lb.	.70	.75		
Powdered.....lb.	.28	.32	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.14	.16		
Kamala.....lb.	.12	.15	Ground.....lb.	.20	.22		
Powdered.....lb.	.35	.40	White.....lb.	.12	.15		
Purified.....lb.	.45	.50	Ground.....lb.	.28	.35		
Kaolin.....lb.	1.75	2.00	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	.40		
Kava Kava.....lb.	.07	.09	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.05	.09		
Kino.....lb.	.60	.65	Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.....lb.	.20	.30		
Kola Nuts, eml. and lge.....lb.	.20	.25	Sulphate.....lb.	.30	.36		
Powdered.....lb.	.26	.31	Nutgalls.....lb.	.38	.42		
Koussou, powdered.....lb.	.55	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.28	.32		
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.00	4.50	Extra large.....lb.	.33	.40		
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.55	.65	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	.14		
Lanolin.....lb.	.65	.70	Powdered.....lb.	7.00	7.50		
Anhydrous.....lb.	.85	.90	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	6.00	6.25		
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.50	.55	Without Acid.....lb.	1.00	1.10		
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.30	.45	Sweet, pure.....lb.	.20	.25		
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.12	.15	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.35	.40		
Chloride.....lb.	.50	.75	Rectified, Star.....lb.	2.25	2.30		
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.34	.37	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	.95	1.05		
Nitrate.....lb.	.20	.25	Benne (Sesame) Imported, bbls. or less.....gal.	5.25	5.40		
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	.15	Bergamot.....lb.	2.00	2.25		
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	.20	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	.30	.36		
Ground.....lb.	.20	.25	Cade.....lb.	1.10	1.20		
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.37	.42	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.20	1.30		
Mass.....lb.	.36	.39	Caraway.....lb.	2.00	2.25		
Powdered.....lb.	.44	.50	Cassia.....lb.	1.25	1.30		
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.18	.22	Castor, American.....lb.	.12 1/2	.16		
Root, Powdered.....lb.	.21	.25	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.70	.80		
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.12	.15	Wood.....lb.	.30	.35		
Powdered.....lb.	.12	.15	Celery.....lb.	.85	.95		
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.05 1/2	.06 1/2	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	1.70		
Assorted, 1 1/2 and 3/4 lb. lb.	.10	.12	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.00	1.25		
Lithium Acetate.....oz.	.20	.25	Citronella, Java.....lb.	1.75	1.85		
Bitartrate.....oz.	.21	.25	Cloves.....lb.	1.40	1.55		
Bromide.....lb.	3.15	3.25	Cocunut, Cochinchina.....lb.	.20	.25		
Carbonate.....lb.	1.65	1.75	Ceylon.....lb.	.18	.23		
Citrate.....lb.	2.75	2.85	Cod Liver N. wfoundland.....gal.	1.00	1.10		
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	.35	.40	Domestic.....gal.	.90	1.00		
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	2.10	Norwegian.....gal.	.90	1.00		
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	.25	Bbls.....ea.	21.00	23.00		
Powdered.....lb.	.25	.30	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	1.40		
Seed, clean.....lb.	.30	.35	Coriander.....lb.	.60	.70		
Powdered.....lb.	.35	.40	Cottonseed, yellow & white.....gal.	.74	.80		
Lovage Root, select, white.....lb.	1.00	1.10	Cubeb.....lb.	1.40	1.50		
Seed.....lb.	.60	.70	Cumin.....lb.	3.65	3.80		
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	2.60	Dill.....lb.	5.25	5.30		
Mace, whole.....lb.	.76	.80	Erigeron, true.....oz.	.40	.45		
Powdered.....lb.	.85	.90	Eucalyptus.....lb.	1.55	1.65		
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.20	.25	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	.70	1.30		
Calcined.....lb.	.50	.62	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	2.80	3.00		
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	.22	Geranium, Rose, natural.....lb.	4.65	4.90		
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	.20		7.00	7.75		
Powdered.....lb.	.09	.28					
Ponderous.....lb.	.80	.85					
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	.24	.30					
Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.25	1.60					
Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.25	.45					
Ribbon.....oz.	.45	.55					
Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.08	.10					

Oil Geranium, Rose—							
Turkish.....lb.	4.75	5.50					
Ginger.....oz.	.65	.75					
Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	2.25					
Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	3.40	3.60					
Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross		18.00					
Regular.....gross		6.00					
Capsules.....gross		24.00					
Sylvester's.....doz.		3.00					
Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less		.60					
Juniper Berries.....lb.	1.45	1.90					
Wood.....lb.	.45	.55					
Lard.....gal.	.85	1.10					
Lavender, Mitcham.....lb.	4.75	5.00					
Flowers.....lb.	.90	1.00					
Garden, French.....lb.	1.55	1.65					
Lemon.....lb.	1.75	1.85					
Lemongrass.....lb.	4.00	4.25					
Limes, expressed.....lb.	1.85	2.00					
Distilled.....gal.	.65	.70					
Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.63	.68					
Raw.....lb.	1.25	1.35					
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.10	1.20					
Expressed.....lb.	2.75	3.25					
Male Fern, Etheral.....gal.	.45	.55					
Menhaden, Northern.....lb.	.45	.55					
Southern.....lb.	3.75	4.00					
Mustard, artificial.....lb.	.38	.60					
Essential.....oz.	.90	1.00					
Expressed.....gal.	.75	1.05					
Neatsfoot.....oz.	4.75	5.25					
Netoli, Bigarade beta.....lb.	1.25	1.35					
Petal, extra.....lb.	3.25	3.50					
Nutmeg.....lb.	3.25	3.50					
Olive Luca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	3.25	3.50					
3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	3.35					
Malaga.....lb.	1.20	1.40					
Orange, bitter.....lb.	4.30	4.75					
Sweet.....lb.	2.10	2.25					
Origanum.....lb.	.40	.50					
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.15	.18					
Kernel.....lb.	.18	.20					
Paraffin.....gal.	.40	.50					
Light.....gal.	1.25	1.35					
Russian.....gal.	2.25	3.50					
Patchouli.....lb.	.45	.65					
Peach Kernels.....lb.	.35	.40					
Peanut.....gal.	1.85	2.00					
Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.95	2.00					
Pepper, black.....lb.	1.95	2.00					
Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.75	3.00					
Hotchkiss.....lb.	1.85	1.95					
Western.....lb.	2.25	2.75					
Pimenta.....lb.	.25	.30					
Pine Needles.....lb.	.50	.60					
Poppy, true.....lb.	.25	.30					
Rape Seed.....gal.	15.00	16.00					
Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	3.50	4.00					
Artificial.....lb.	1.25	1.50					
Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.75	.90					
Trieste.....lb.	.35	.70					
Rosin.....gal.	.90	1.00					
Rue, pure.....oz.	.70	.75					
Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.70	.75					
Sandalwood, English.....lb.	6.00	6.25					
Savin.....lb.	2.50	2.60					
Spearmint, pure.....lb.	1.90	2.15					
Sassafras.....lb.	.75	.85					
Sperm, winter, blechd.....gal.	.90	1.00					
Spruce.....lb.	.75	.90					
Tansy.....lb.	4.00	4.30					
Tar, U.S.P.....gal.	.45	.55					
Thyme, commercial.....lb.	2.00	2.25					
Red, No. 1.....lb.	2.40	2.50					
White.....gal.	.70	.75					
Whale.....lb.	4.25	4.50					
Wine, Etheral, light.....lb.	6.00	6.25					
Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.65	4.90					
Wintergreen.....lb.	1.00	1.25					
Synthetic.....lb.	1.80	2.00					
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	3.00	3.50					
Wormwood, Amer. good.....lb.							
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 mer-							
cury.....lb.	.80	.85					
1/3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	.80					
Olibanum.....lb.	9.25	10.25					
Opium (Natural).....lb.	12.50	13.50					
Granulated.....lb.	12.00	13.00					
U.S.P., powdered.....lb.	1.30	1.45					
Orange Flowers.....lb.	.15	.20					
Peel, Caracosa.....lb.	.27	.33					
Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.90	2.00					
Select Finger.....lb.	.28	.33					
Verona.....lb.	.10	.12					
Paraffin.....lb.	.75	.85					
Paraldehyde.....oz.	.35	.45					
Paraiba Brava Root.....lb.	.35	.45					



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